密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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THE CRY OF THE "DOWN TRODDEN" working man, which has echoed and re-echoed through the lands of the West for a number of years, is finally having its day in China. Hongkong has been for some weeks the scene of a strike of Chinese seamen and stevedores. Although tons upon tons of coastwise, river and ocean freight and passenger vessels have been detained for about a month in the harbor because of the departure of their crews, the ultimate end of the strike, with Filipino and Northern Chinese seamen replacing the Cantonese objectors, was supposed to be in sight. Now comes the news that the house boys, cooks and coolies of the Colony have joined the movement and Hongkong is servantless—an almost unparalleled experience in these Eastern waters. The movement possesses even greater significance when it is known that this strike of household and public hostelry servants is not as an objection to the present wage scale but is in response to an expression of sympathy with the cause of the seamen, who alone demand higher wages. The incident as it stands would warm exceedingly the heart of the American laboring man or union and is an indication that with the spread of Western ideas and ideals to the Far East, there is and will be in an ever increasing ratio a labor problem. Hongkong has become the center of the growth of this problem, it being slightly more than one year since this same port was tied up by a concerted strike on the part of the employes of the public utilities. This strike was conducted successfully by the Chinese and resulted in their demands for the most part being recognized.

THE Far East, as the home of labor in abundance, has been looked upon as the greatest field for industrial expansion because of the cheapness of the wage of the individual employe. No place else in the world could skilled cotton mill labor be obtained for thirty to fifty cents a day. There is, of course, a marked difference in the capacity for production of the Western and Oriental laborer, one cotton mill operator in China estimating that it required three Chinese to do the work of one foreigner employed in a similar capacity in his home land. Yet at the same time, recognizing present exchange conditions, it means that three Chinese laborers doing the work of one foreigner have a wage of approximately seventy-five cents gold a day. The conditions under which these laborers do their daily portion is not taken in to consideration and under existing circumstances it is not imperative that

they should be, with general living circumstances as they are. All of the above described assets for manufacturing and industrial purposes are, however, of today and today only. An ever increasing demand for skilled labor will continue to make the laborers more and more articulate as to their wants and needs. Competition, as has been shown in a number of instances in cotton milling, is creating a greater effort to obtain workers and with this effort the workers themselves are demanding higher and higher wages.

THE striking seamen have traveled and have seen conditions in lands other than their own. They have come in contact with that Western civilization which is being urged as so necessary to China's welfare and are following Western methods. Hence they are demanding, and presumably have a fair chance of obtaining, increased wages and better conditions. It would be folly to look forward to the future for the development of a labor movement in China in the face of present day facts. The labor problem, or movement, is here today though not in any great national expression and its solution depends upon whether or not action is to be taken now or later. Taken at the beginning of its ebb tide, and profitting by the experiences of the West, it will be possible at this moment to anticipate the wants and needs of the laborers of China and to keep just one stop or more ahead of them. If anything has been learned at all in the relations of employer to employe in the Occidental countries, there is an opportunity offered for the application of these theories in their highest form. This does not mean that the labor of China will come forth in the same significance and character as labor in the West within a short time but it does mean that a growing sense of power is being engendered and must be dealt with. Child labor in China is universal. Its abolition is a matter of education, of providing a higher standard of living in order that only one or two instead of all of the members of the family may be employed, and, possibly, of governmental action. The sweat shop in its most aggravated form—in Western eyes—is present but its abolition must be a process of cooperation and steady growth.

THE attention of some of the foreigners resident in China is being turned toward the country's labor problems and various tentative solutions are being offered. In some instances foreign manufacturers are instituting such welfare work and personal contact as is practical and feasible in China with excellent results, both from the financial and from the humanitarian viewpoints. It is not the purpose of this discussion to touch upon any one panacea for the rapidly developing labor ills of the nation of China but to point to the growing sensibility of their position on the part the individual laborers and the problem that is now present. The time for action must be the present and this action must keep pace with the development of modern industry in the country of China. Many of the causes of disagreement which have precipitated open crises in the West can be thus eliminated, many pitfalls can be avoided and the open exploitation of labor by unscrupulous union leaders can be prevented.

THERE IS AN EVER INCREASING cynicism upon the part of world's peoples in the consideration of international relationships through the present conference method. There is an ever growing skepticism as to whether or not, under secret diplomacy, that major portion of the earth's population, which is said to desire peace and quietude, will ever gain its goal. The question is being asked in all sections of the globle whether or not an assembly of a comparative handful of men behind closed doors is fully qualified to effect decisions that may disturb or placate all nations and climes. Writing of the Washington Conference, George Bernand Shaw expressed the opinion that it was not necessary for him to attend to know what was to be done since he would not have an entrance to those council chambers where the actual negotiations and "trades" would taking place but would have to be satisfied with the "officially prepared" reports and the "open sessions." The Washington Conference, just over, opened with every promise of a new era in diplomacy in which the people were to be given the opportunity to know just what occurred at the various turns but soon that force which made impossible the avowed course of Woodrow Wilson at Versailles intervened in his own home city. The cynicism described is exceedingly prevalent in China and many of those men who are looked upon in this period of internal darkness as being able to express the opinion of the country are not averse to placing themselves on record that little or nothing has been accomplished for the nation at Washington, just as nothing was gained but much lost at Versailles. They are not convinced that there has been any change of heart or policy in any of the nations of the world and have the support of years of Western history and conferences for their conclusions.

TO a propaganda—fed world where platitudes are used as a cloak for unknown actions, where conferences "settle" the affairs of the world in such an effective way that years are consumed in actually unscrambling the mess made, it is difficult for the to see just where the peace of the Far East has been established and on what basis. There is the report current in the United States that matters have now been so arranged that not the remotest possibility exists of any dissension in the Extreme Orient for the next decade to come. It is to be presumed that this report is also current in nations other than the United States. Yet any close examination of the accomplishments of the Washington Conference does not reveal sweeping changes. True certain concessions have been returned to China but, as in the case of Weihaiwei, some of these concessions have long since lost their commercial and strategic value. The United States has insisted upon the enunciation of the Open Door but this is a mere reiteration. Japan remains in Manchuria with the effective clauses of the Twenty-one Demands unchanged. Siberia continues to be prevented from developing any form of stable government by the presence of an unauthorized Japanese army of occupation. An understanding has been reached between the powers participating at the Washington Conference but an understanding was reached between the powers at the Versailles Conference and they have been far from congenial companions since that day.

ALL of which brings one back the common cry and the common desire to come out on an equal basis in international relations, whether they be personal or national, and play the game open and above boards. As long as diplomats are masters of facial expression, as long the institution of propaganda under private and government encouragement and subsidy exists, as long as one nation has that feeling of superiority which prompts its international negotiators to intrigue and trick, and its citizens

to hold themselves aloof, as long as international conferences are to be conducted in the dust ridden chambers of antiquity and not in the sunlight of our, at least as dubbed, modern civilization, just that long will there continue to be sources of trouble and sore spots of disruption. China is one of the nations that is not convinced of the efficacy of modern relations, and Russia is another, There are at present well pleased and disgruntled nations alike and during the power of the well pleased ones they give sufficient cause for the formation of alliances by the disgruntled. And so it goes.

The Effect of the Washington Conference Upon American Prestige in the Far East *

BY J. B. POWELL

WHEN President Harding issued the invitation of the American government to the various powers to attend a conference in Washington the following words were used in reference to the matters affecting the Pacific and the Far East that were to be discussed:

> "It is the earnest wish of this Government that through an interchange of views with the facilities afforded by a conference, it may be possible to find a solution of Pacific and Far Eastern problems, of unquestioned importance at this time-that is, such common understandings with respect to matters which have been and are of international concern as may serve to promote enduring friendship among our peoples."

A few days after the Conference had opened, I heard one of the American delegates make a statement to the effect that the Conference was trying to find out just what the sources of trouble were and to discuss methods for eradicating them. In case the sources of present and future trouble could not be eradicated, then the purpose of the Conference was to find out what was blocking a settlement and why.

In any discussion of the subject, "The Effect of the Washington American Upon American Prestige in the Far East," it is well to keep in mind the fact that this meeting which has now completing its labors in Washington was a *Conference* of friendly powers and not a Court with the power of enforcing the decisions of a majority of the judges upon any of its own members or upon some other Power or Powers not represented at the meeting. Although the full details of the discussions in the various sessions have not yet been made public, we must presume that all of the conversations have been friendly and that a serious effort has been made to bring about agreements which will be just to all parties concerned. We must presume that the element of force or pressure or coercion has been entirely absent, except the natural pressure of public opinion as it has been enlightened and educated through public discussion of the various problems in the press.

Although we may not always agree with the methods which the American delegation has followed in introducing and seeking to solve the various problems of the Pacific and the Far East, we must admit that the various problems on the Agenda and some which were not on the Agenda were brought up for consideration. Some of the problems were solved but certain large and vital problems have not been solved and probably could not be solved in any kind of a friendly conference at this time where friendly discussion is the rule. In connection with the problems upon which we have been unable to reach agreement, the only course which has been open to us has been the declaration of our position.

This matter of declaring our position upon matters wherein we have been unable to reach an agreement is of highest importance for upon our declaration of principles we must base our diplomatic policies in the future. The case of the continued presence of Japanese troops upon Russian soil in Siberia provides an excellent example or illustration of the foregoing statement. Japan stated in effect that she would not remove her troops until she is satisfied that order has been established and that the interests of her nationals will be protected. Although most of us believe that the presence of foreign troops within the boundaries of another nation provide an excellent cause for friction and disorder and national hatreds. We also know or should know that the Conference has no power to force Japan to set a date for the withdrawal of her troops in case she did not wish to do so. Therefore the only thing we could do is to declare our position or principles in such terms that their meaning can not be misunderstood either today or next week or ten years from today. It is only in this way that we may preserve our prestige in the Far East and maintain our position of friendship with the Russian people. Secretary Hughes in his explanation of the American position on this question did this admirably and in the future when the Russian people have organized their country and being to recast their relations with other nations they will look around over the map of the world and they will put two and two together and says: When we were weak and in trouble the Americans helped us and they refused to take advantage of our weakness and troubles. The Americans are our friends! I am assuming, of course, that our actions in the future will be strictly in accord with our verbal declaration.

The Washington Conference has recently closed and it is possible for all of us to summarize its work. We can put in one column the accomplishments and in another the failures. Then if we desire we may add another column and label it "Declaration of Principles." It is not my purpose to enter into a discussion of the merits or demerits of the various treaties and agreements that have come out of the Conference. We will leave that to the Senate and when that body gets through with its discussions, I believe that we as Americans will have a pretty good idea of the difficulties which have confronted our delegation in its attempt to work out an equitable understanding among the various powers in respect to the Pacific and the Far East. I imagine there have been innummerable occasions when there was complete despair at ever being able to arrive at any kind of an understanding by peaceful means.

When we use the phrase, "Problems of the Far East," we mean China and when we consider the effect of the Washington Conference upon "American Prestige in the Far East," we mean in simple terms: What is going to be the effect of the Washington Conference upon American trade and prestige in the Republic of China? This is a question which is naturally uppermost in the minds of all Americans and especially is it true of Americans who are familiar with conditions in China through trade or missionary and educational endeavor. Before attempting to answer this question, it might be well to first analyze briefly the bases of the so-called American prestige in China—the reason for the general friend-

* An address before the City Club, Washington, D. C.

ship which the Chinese people are supposed to have for America.

It should be of interest to most of us and doubtless news to a great many that our relations with China date back to the very beginnings of the American Republic. The first Yankee ship to China, the *Empress of China*, arrived in Canton in 1784 and on this ship was Major Shaw, a supercargo, who carried a commission from George Washington as our first consul at Canton, China. In 1805, thirty-seven American vessels carried nearly $6,000,000 worth of American merchandise from American ports to Canton, China, and returned laden with Chinese products. By 1852 more than 50 percent of the foreign entering the port of Shanghai was carried in American bottoms. You do not have to search very far back into the archives of Boston, Providence, New York, Baltimore and Charleston to find interesting records of this old profitable trade between China and the young American Republic. They say it was tea from China that our Boston forefathers used in that famous Tea Party that our school histories used to tell us about.

In 1858 we negotiated a treaty of peace, amity and commerce with China that contained the following declaration in the preamble:

> "There shall be, as there have always been, peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Ta Tsing Empire, and between their people, respectively. They shall not insult or oppress each other for any trifling cause, so as to produce an estrangement between them; and if any other nation should act unjustly or oppressively the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feelings."

So far as we can determine at this distance of time our early commercial relations with China were entirely friendly and mutually satisfactory, but we lost our China trade or most of it when we lost our American merchant marine during our Civil War, period. It always provides an interesting source of speculation to imagine the situation today in the Orient had we been able to maintain our position in the commerce of the Orient which we handled so well during the early years of our history. When we lost our clipper ships we also lost our commercial foothold on the China coast and it was not long before our great commercial houses in Canton, Amoy and Shanghai gave up the ghost and quit. From 1865 to the beginning of the European War in 1914 we never participated in the trade of China to a greater extent that 6 or 7 percent of China's total foreign commerce and even much of this commerce was handled for us by British and German merchants.

In 1830 the first American missionary went to China and in the period of ninety-two years that have elapsed from that time the number of American missionaries in China has increased from two the first year to a present total of about 3,000 representing sixty-four American missionary societies and institutions. American missionary and educational work is now being conducted in every province of China and it has been estimated that we send approximately a million dollars a month to China at the present time for this purpose. In 1916 American educational institutions in China were actually training 112,386 pupils and were maintaining for this purpose more than 4,000 schools which include fourteen institutions which rank as colleges and four as universities. I believe it is actually true that the American people have contributed back to China in the last half century more than twice as much money for educational and philanthropic work than our American merchants have taken out of China in trade profits.

In 1900 at the close of the Boxer Rebellion the American government returned to China most of the surplus of our share of the indemnity and since that time China has been using this fund almost entirely for educational purposes in sending her brightest young men and women to the colleges and universities of this country. The average number in the United States is about 1,500 and these men and women returning to China after a residence here provide a highly important asset in the friendly relations of our two countries.

Since the opening of the Washington Conference we have heard a great deal about the policy of the "Open Door of Equal Opportunity," but few of us indeed have ever realized that this policy of the Open Door is one of the only two foreign policies which this country has ever adopted. The other is the familiar Monroe Doctrine which constitutes the basis of our policy toward the republics of the North and South American continents. It was only a few weeks ago that I heard the Chinese Minister here in Washington, Dr. Alfred Sze, state that he considered the Monroe Doctrine and Policy of the Open Door almost alike in their underlying principles, the Monroe Doctrine meaning that the young republics of South and Central America have the right to self development with freedom from outside aggression and the Open Door Policy meaning that no outside nation has the right to monopolize the trade and resources of China to the detriment of the interests of the Chinese people. Although our Open Door Policy has not been lived up to by many of the nations which originally adhered to it, there is no question but what it has held out a hope to the Chinese people and to a certain extent has been a moral influence for good in the relations of most nations toward China. It was the flagrant violation of the Open Door Policy by Japan since the beginning of the European War that provided the most important motive for the calling of the present Washington Conference.

To sum up it is impossible to place your finger upon any one single element that has responsible for the general prestige and friendship that exists in China toward the United States or the similar feeling that exists over here toward the Chinese people. I might express it in simple terms by saying that we have been as a nation a pretty good sport in our relations with China, a weaker nation. We have never as a government participated in the territorial aggressions which have been the established custom on the part of both Europe and Japan. We have never supported our citizens in obtaining monopolies or spheres of influence on the continent of Asia. We have never participated with other powers in infringements upon Chinese administrative autonomy except to an extent which was necessary to prevent us from being thrown out of her markets entirely and in those cases our influence has always been exerted to the benefit of China rather than to ourselves.

With these factors in mind, we naturally come back to the "Effect of the Present Washington Conference upon American Prestige" in the Orient. In the first place I believe that it would be impossible for anyone who has not been in China to understand the feeling of hope that was aroused in China when President Harding's invitation to the Washington Conference was received. Two years ago I was told by a Chinese of the lower class in Peking that Japan had stolen Shantung, but America was going to make Japan give it back to China. I believe that I am safe in saying that the impression existed pretty generally in China that America was going to help China throw

off all of her aggressors; that America had but to wave her magic wann and all the century-old wrongs would be righted. We are ourselves largely responsible for this situation in Chinese public opinion, for we have done a lot of loose talking in our domestic political affairs that has been all too fully reported in China. I have heard more than one Congressman here in Washington say that he ran for Congress on a "Shantung Platform." Just what effect this is going to have in China if the Shantung settlement is not in accordance with general Chinese wishes, I will leave it to you to imagine. It is going to require a lot of explaining in China to make the Chinese people believe that a return of Shantung with a Japanese traffic manager in charge of the railroad, is anything more than a left-handed gift. They will not understand the details, They will only understand this fact and their reactions will be based entirely upon their past experiences with the Japanese who backed by their military power have in the past needed only such a foothold to get what they really wanted with an utter disregard of verbal professions to the contrary.

To those Chinese who expected everything even to the millennium from the Washington Conference there will be disappointment and consequent damage to American prestige in China. Therefore the immediate effect of the Washington Conference upon public opinion in China toward this country will likely be adverse. I know a number of Chinese men who are going home from this Conference with a fixed idea in mind that the only thing that will ever get justice for them and their country is force—armed force. If this impression should become general throughout China and ultimately result in the arming of her millions against the Westerner as has been the case with Japan then the Conference will be worse than futile, for it will have produced a condition that it was calculated to prevent.

But on the other hand the Conference has accomplished something. Although the various nations have given up very little indeed of their footholds on the continent of Asia, they have in fact re-enunciated the Open Door and on paper, at least, established the principle of the territorial and administrative integrity of China. We have re-enunciated the Policy of the Open Door in a manner which is clearly superior to the original declaration of Secretary of State John Hay in his note to all the Powers on July 3, 1900. In the consideration of many of the specific problems coming under violations of the Open Door we have adopted a number of resolutions which, at least sound, well but we are wondering whether the framers of the resolutions did not often have in mind the possibilities of differences of interpretations at some future date when it might be convenient to either change our minds or to use a slang phrase, "pass the buck to some one else."

It is, of course, a fact that we must face, that the new Republic of China is not functioning smoothly. China at the present time is in the position of transition from the ancient to the modern. China at her first contact with the Westerner with his scientific methods of warfare, withdrew within her shell and refused to have anything to do with the wild barbarians who came bombarding her coast cities. And we can't blame her in this feeling. Now, however, a change has come and there is a sincere desire in China to adjust herself with the rest of the world. She threw out her old corrupt and unworkable empire and became a republic, believing that this method would facilitate her development and transition from the old to the new. From the standpoint of internal politics China today is in pretty much the same condition that confronted the early American colonies after they had obtained their political independence from England. When the old Central Power at Peking fell of its own weight, about ten years ago the various Chinese provinces fell apart and became practically independent and this situation exists in China today. Of all peoples in the world we here in America should have a very active appreciation of the doctrine of "states rights," as opposed to dominance of a central authority. This was a question which we did not definitely settle until the close of our Civil War and we still hear murmurs about it in Congress today. In China the various provinces are semi-independent and the internal politics resembles a checker-board game with North against South, East against West and often the Center against North, East, South and West.

But to make the situation more complicated than anything we ever went through here in the United States, China has the further complication of foreign interests. These "interests" take the form of concessions, leased territories, spheres of influence, railroad concessions, extra-territoriality and so on through the category of foreign monopolies obtained at one time or another from China by conquest, intimidation or outright bribery. Foreign governments time after time, with their eyes upon the main chance, have made vast gains by pitting one Chinese faction or interest against another. The result is a situation of infinite complication and out of this modern China, lead largely by men who have been educated abroad and think as you and I do, is trying to construct a modern state.

As suggested earlier in this discussion, American prestige in China is based upon the proposition that the traditional American policy toward China and other weaker nations has always been one of constructive helpfulness. Our government has been singularly free from the forms of aggression which other nations have practiced and which have often made us wonder whether civilization really meant anything except a few comforts to those in control of it. The future of American prestige in China depends absolutely upon a continuance of the traditional American policy. We come out of this Washington Conference with a renewed desire to help China get on her feet and if we continue to live up to our words, then the Conference will help out prestige in China. If, on the other hand, we compromise without policies and trim them to meet the different views of other governments then our prestige and trade will suffer and there is no question about it.

To be perfectly frank we invited the various nations here to talk things over in the hope of converting them to our point of view which we believe to be right and just, for we ourselves have been a subject people. Since this Conference opened we have heard a great deal about the new doctrines of "economic necessity," of the rights of certain nations over others because of "territorial propinquity," of the necessity of certain nations having the right to expand their populations upon weaker nations and so on. If we admit the plausibility of these doctrines when applied to Asia, then we might as well admit them over here and prepare at once to take over Canada and everything south of the Rio Grande River, and the Gulf of Mexico.

In my opinion the big thing we have gained in this Conference has been education. In America to a greater extent than in other countries, foreign policies are coming to become a matter of common concern on the part of everybody. With the adjournment of the Conference we have

in compact form the information necessary for a complete recasting of our diplomacy in respect to the Orient. We should be able now to act intelligently and, at least, somewhat efficiently. If we have learned anything at all we should know now that the internal well-being of our own people depends to a very great extent upon what we do abroad and how we do it. To consider China alone, there is a great country with a territory one-sixth larger than continental United States and a population more than four times as large as our own. The Chinese people are groping about trying to develop their government, their industries and their institutions somewhat along out lines. If we pursue an intelligent policy toward new China and manage to maintain our friendship with the Chinese people then we may quite naturally expect China to become our best customer. She is almost that already. The same thing applies to Siberia, which has the potentialities of another Dominion of Canada.

I was recently informed that during one of the discussions in the Conference pertaining to wireless communication in China that one of the American delegates got up and served notice that he would not be a party to any act of aggression or infringement upon the sovereignty of China. I hope that this will be the keynote of the policy of our entire government in the future for it is only thus that we may fulfil our real destiny as a great nation and justify the hope that has been placed in us.

The Crisis of the Chiaotungpu

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE Ministry of Communications, or the *Chiaotungpu*, has borrowed $24,000,000 to balance its accounts for railway, telegraph and postal operations for the year 1921. Notwithstanding this huge deficit, the Ministry is being constantly regarded as a milch cow. Whenever there is any urgent need of funds, attention is instantly turned to it for financial help. Even the educationalists, who are supposed to know the importance and necessity of the extension of facilities for communications, have been harrassing it for educational funds. Today the *Chiaotungpu* is as dry as a bone, and its prosperous days are gone.

There are over 5,000 miles of railways and five completed trunk lines in China. The receipts are of the Peking-Hankow Railway commandeered monthly. Receipts from other lines are usually side-tracked in a similar manner. Yet the total cost of the Chinese Government Railways is $400,000,000 and this sum was largely borrowed from foreign countries. If the payment of interest on the capital of the railway loans that fall due is not prompt, not only will Chinese credit be injured but unpleasant action might be taken by foreign investors.

It is hardly possible to study the present railway condition in China without a feeling of pathos. The permanent right of way is being allowed to deteriorate; maintenance work is not kept up; and the shortage of rolling stock is acute owing in the first place to the inadequacy, and in the second place to the indiscriminate seizure of cars by military authorities which further aggravates the very bad state of affairs already existing. The pathetic feeling is intensified when it is remembered that the Ministry of Communications has the most efficient working staff in the Capital and the senior and junior members of the railways in the provinces are Western-trained, eager for work and taking pride in tasks well-done.

Few men in this country know Chinese railway affairs as well as C. S. Liu, chief of the railway department and director-general of railways, or are as anxious as he is to place the Chinese facilities for communication in a first class condition. He is assisted by no less efficient and able helpers like H. Y. Hu, chief of the traffic section; T. T. Ling, formerly of the Shanghai—Nanking Railway, and several other young men with much railway experience. Dr. C. C. Wang, Chinese representative on the Inter-Allied Technical Board; Dr. Strong Yen, associate director of the Canton-Hankow line, Tseng Kwang-hsiang, assistant traffic manager of the Peking-Mukden; Ku Tsong-lin, chief accountant of the Peking-Suiyuan; K. T. Tsai, locomotive superintendent and S. T. Chow, traffic manager of the Tientsin—Pukow Railway, are a few of the able representatives of Young China in the railway service outside of the Ministry.

All of these railway leaders are doing their best to cope with the awkward situation caused by military interference. Their training, their natural ability and their honesty are equal to, if not above, those of the best college graduates in the West with years of experience. Struggling hard to uphold their country's reputation, they are fighting against odds. Having done their utmost they have not yet received public appreciation and recognition of their patriotic services, but on the contrary they are forced to witness the scene of the railways "going to the dogs" without a means of checking this deterioration.

The three tables attached to the memorandum recently sent by Dr. C. C. Wang to the President, the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Communications reveal some astonishing facts and forecast foreign interference, if domestic military interference in railway administration is not quickly removed or voluntarily eliminated. The deficit for 1922 will perhaps double the deficit for the last year, and the Ministry will not be able to continue borrowing money on the market while it has no means for its repayment.

Table I. Receipts from the railway, telegraph and postal administrations for 1921:

1. Cash receipts from the railways	$ 6,280,000
2. Cash receipts from the post and telegraph	760,000
3. Receipts in bonds	1,260,000
4. Accounts charged but not collected on account of military transportation	8,470,000
5. Subsidies from the operating railways to	
(a) Hupeh-Canton-Szechwan line	2,420,000
(b) Shanghai-Hangchow line	2,170,000
(c) Canton-Kowloon, Ninghsiang and Puhsiang lines	760,000
6. Receipts from loans	24,000,000
Total Receipts	$46,130,000

Approximate payments by the Ministry of Communications to the railways and the Ministry of Finance for 1921:

1. Subsidies to:	
(a) Hupeh-Canton-Szechuen line	$5,890,000
(b) Shanghai-Hangchow line	2,170,000
(c) Canton-Kowloon, Ninghsiang and Puhsiang lines	760,000
2. Administrative Expenses of the Ministry	1,100,000
3. Payment of interest and principal for domestic loans matured	9,850,000

4. Payment of interest and principal for foreign loans matured.....	670,000
5. Advances to the Ministry of Finance	
(a) for temporary loans.....	15,810,000
(b) for general administrative expenses	1,130,000
(c) for accounts transferred on account	5,350,000
(d) in domestic bonds.....	3,400,000
Total Payments	$46,130,000

Table II. The short domestic loans to be repaid by the Ministry of Communications:

1. To the Bank of China.....	$1,200,000
2. To the Bank of Communications..	3,450,000
3. To the Chinese-American Bank...	1,550,000
4. To the Sino-Japanese Industrial Bank.....	1,170,000
5. To the Chung Fu Union Bank....	500,000
6. To the Wu Tsu Bank.....	420,000
7. To the Chung Yuan Bank.....	520,000
8. To the metal exchanges at Shanghai.....	500,000
9. To the first promissory notes.....	5,000,000
10. To the second promissory notes....	3,000,000
11. To short term bonds.....	1,040,000
12. To other banks	1.700,000

These short term loans amount to more than $20,000,000 and will have to be repaid before August of 1922. when all of them will have matured.

Table III. The loans whose repayment has been overdue but had not yet been made:

1. Payment of interest on the telephone loan of the Chinese Japanese Development Company due in March and September of 1921....$	600,000
2. Payment of interest on advances for telegraphic materials made by the Oriental Development Company due in August 1921.....	300,000
3. Payment of interest and principal for the loans from the Great Northern and the Great Eastern due in December 1921.....	270,000
4. Payment of interest on the loans for telegraphic materials from the Chung Hua Hui Yih Bank due in December 1921.....	300,000
5. Domestic loans whose repayment is overdue but not made.....	7,530,000
6. Allowance to students studying abroad and engineering expenses for Hupeh-Hunan section of the Canton-Hankow-Railway.....	400,000
Total amount overdue but not paid....$	9,400,000

With such a critical situation confronting the Ministry of Communications, immediate relief has to be sought, otherwise the two ends can not continuously meet, and what little credit the Ministry still has will collapse with attendant evils which few care to contemplate. Dr. Wang in his memorandum offers the following solution of the difficult problem now pending:

1. The Ministry of Communications should organize a special committee to deal with the financial matter in connection with communications. All financial questions should be submitted to the committee for consideration. The central and local organizations which have anything to do with the Ministry should send representatives to participate. The duty of the committee is to decide upon the payments that should be made and the payments that should not be made.

2. The receipts of the Ministry of Communications should be applied to the different payments in the following order:

(a) Operating expenses and salaries and wages, which are the course of profit-making. Failure to meet them would affect the business.

(b) Repayment of capital and interest on the foreign loans. This is to maintain international credit of China.

(c) Repayment of capital and interest on the domestic loans. This would improve the financial market in the country.

(d) Repayment of funds for the educational works undertaken by the Ministry of Communications itself. They are to train up experts in communications and cannot be allowed to relapse.

(e) Funds to finance further expansion of facilities for communications.

3. Any surplus left after meeting all these expenses should be turned over to the Ministry of Finance which shall be at liberty to make whatever use of it, and the Ministry of Communications shall not interfere in its disposal.

The foregoing measures directly are to prevent bankruptcy of the Ministry of Communications, and indirectly are to increase the national receipts and at the same time protect the offices of communications from becoming a source of party strife. In the opinion of the writer, nothing short of the cessation of military interference in railway administration, and the seizure and appropriation of railway funds by military authorities will tend to improve existing conditions. Dr. Wang's measures can be carried out only upon the curbing of the militarist's ambition.

Nevertheless, Dr. Wang's memorandum is a timely warning to the governing authorities. What he has said in the text of it is as earnest as it could be. The first essential of the enterprise of communications, he said, is to maintain and develop facilities of communications, and the matter of losses or gains is of secondary importance. The communications enterprise vitally concerns educational, agricultural, commercial and military affairs. Better means of transportation would undoubtedly hasten the national development along these various lines.

The country should consider the Ministry of Communications not as a revenue producing organization, but rather as an organization to maintain means of communications. In the West, receipts from that source are used to maintain and develop communications facilities. Until all such needs are met no surplus earnings are turned over to the Ministry of Finance.

"The practice in China," stated Dr. Wang, "is the reverse of all this. At such a time, when the country is facing financial stringency, the public generally learns with surprise that the Ministry of Communications is receiving a large income but it is ignorant of the larger expenditure that it has to incur. The military and civil expenses have to be lavishly met by digging into the revenue of the Ministry, and in consequence, all forms of the communication utility are suffering from deterioration, and the public confidence in them is gradually being lost.

"The succeeding communications authorities were not unaware of the lamentable situation. They know that the two ends are far from being able to meet. In the existing circumstances, they have yet to meet the demand of powerful officers for funds by devising means of temporary nature but with great detriment to the railway administration. Should this state of affairs be allowed to continue, the day will surely come when all the means of communications will cease to function and bankruptcy will be the result.

"The public either lacks real information about the Ministry of Communications, considers it an inexhaustible source of revenue, fails to sympathize with the authorities in their embarrassement, or determines to sacrifice the communication utility in China for personal interest. The burden of the Ministry of Communications, all this time, is increasing out of proportion.

"Let us see the return of the Communications enterprise for the year 1921 (Table I.) It shows a deficit of over $23,000,000. In spite of this, the Ministry is repeatedly asked to undertake the payment of military and civil expenses. The only possible alternative for the Ministry is to borrow more money with its assets as security, at a high rate of interest, and under the most exacting terms. The amount of money thus borrowed is increasing. Not to mention foreign loans, the domestic loans require in the near future more than ten million dollars for repayment, as is shown in Table II,

"In addition, more than nine million dollars is overdue for repayment as is shown in Table III. Besides, $10,000,000 for the purchase of materials by the Peking Hankow and Peking Suiyuan Railways, are overdue for repayment. The yearly losses of the Hupeh-Canton-Szechwan, the Canton-Kowloon, the Nanking-Changsha, and the Pukow-Hsinyangchow lines amount to $4,000,000. These are only the main items. Small items of like nature are numerous. Should no remedy be found for the improvement of the situation, not only will there be no further expansion of the communications enterprise, but the railway condition will go from bad to worse. General bankruptcy and chaos may soon come. The strike of the employes of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway of late is one instance of the consequence of the failure to pay regularly railway salaries and wages."

The warning has been uttered repeatedly and it is for the governing authorities either to heed it or to ignore it. If they choose the latter alternative, the day will not be distant when the foreigners will step in and take a hand in Chinese railway administration. If that day comes, the military authorities first should be held responsible.

Peking, February 25, 1922.

The Blight of Asia

BY CHARLES A. BEARD

(In The Freeman)

In the beginning, wrote the wise post, was the fact. Long afterward came the excuse. The great facts of the situation in the Far East stand forth in firm and clear outline. There is huge, amorphous China, richly endowed with natural resources, a vast potential market for manufactures, anarchic in government, the prey of foreign Powers and domestic bandits, with a small sprinkling of educated leaders who hope for development along the lines of Western democracy. There is Japan, on her island throne, rich, industrial, imperialist, ruled by a small minority of feudal lords and capitalists, disturbed occasionally by social below rumblings stairs, bent upon possessing all that is possible of the mainland in order to get markets and outlets for her redundant population. There is England with her concessions and strongholds here and there, watching for every favourable opportunity to enlarge the sphere of her economic control, with sombre grey battleships hanging ominously in the background. There is France with her wide domains in the South. There is India, a sleeping volcano, thinking of "democracy" and "nationalism," very likely heading for the good old days that followed the death of Arungzebe. There is the United States with territorial interests in the Philippines and Guam, gold-mine concession in Korea, "vital" interests in China, and looking with ever hungry eyes upon trade and investment opportunities. Then there is the little faithful band of serious thinkers who imagine that public opinion six thousand miles away from the scene of the facts will have some influence on the outcome—may, indeed, force the iron gates of the future.

About such facts, many books are streaming from the press, reminding one of the literature that preceded the recent great war for democracy in Europe. In *Japan and the United States,* (1) Professor Payson J. Treat writes a dry, sober account of Japanese-American relations from 1853 to 1921. His book is confined mainly to statements of historical facts. It is what adepts in things academic would call a "sane" book. The cold light of winter falls upon its pages. Whoever wants to know the terms of treaties or the dates of battles will find them here. Only from the last page does a faint flash of professorial hope fall athwart our path: "Contract between the races presents no insoluable difficulties, none which time and a mutual desire to be reasonable and fair can not remove." This is a cheering thought and at once makes one glow with a desire to be reasonable and fair.

Mr. Kuno tell us "What Japan Wants." (2) The title of the book reminds us of one of Hegel's pet sayings: "The people is that part of any nation that does not know what it wants." To this may be added the reflection that "the government of any country is that part of the people which does know what it wants and can get it." Mr. Kuno gives us a superficial book. Japan, he says, does not want Guam to be fortified and she must continue to rule Korea It is good for the Koreans that it should be so. Mr. Kuno thinks that reasonable and fair-minded Americans ought to see how hard-pressed Japan is in many ways. Though he is an assistant professor in the University of California he does not understand the complex and subtle mind of the Anglo-Saxon. He must not forget that when a Zulu chief, as black as a plug hat, asked Queen Victoria the secret of England's greatness, she handed him a gilt-edged Bible.

Another Japanese, Mr. Kawakami, wishes to help enlighten us. Accordingly, he does well to select and translate a number of papers by various fellow-countrymen, which he publishes in a volume entitled *What Japan Thinks.* (3) The authors range from Professor Fujisawa, of the University of Tokio, to the late Premier Hara. The subjects range from "Militarism and Navalism in America" to "Can Japan Be Christianized"? The translations are well done or, at least, are readable. It is good for American eyes to rest upon these pages, but the value of the book is uncertain. One wonders how much use to the elder statesmen of Japan would be a translation of editorials from the *New York Times,* along with essays by Professor Paul Elmer More, and addresses before the Carnegie Peace Foundation by Dr. James Brown Scott.

A seasoned journalist, a former representative of the *London Times,* Mr. J. O. P. Bland, also steps forward to enlighten us with his *"China, Japan and*

(1) "Japan and the United States." Payson J. Treat. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

(2) "What Japan Wants." Yoshi S. Kuno. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co.

(3) "What Japan Thinks." K. K. Kawakami New York: The Macmillan Co.

Korea. (4) Knowing his origin and affiliations, one could have foretold his thesis, antithesis, and synthesis. It is absurd, it seems, to talk about "democracy" and "republicanism" for the Chinese; they are not "ready" for these grand devices. The Germans were a terrible, horrible, awful lot of barbarians; all the humane and religious instincts of the Chinese were shocked by the conduct of the Kaiser's subjects. Almost, though not quite, as one man, the Chinese joyfully embraced the opportunity to join the lovers of democracy (not for them) in the war on the cruel German imperialists. (Low lights and sobs: Exit R. U. E.) The Japanese, according to Mr. Bland, are "efficient," and efficiency is the watchword. But the great hope, the solution of the contradictions, is the establishment of a benevolent desposition of the Power in China. Mr. Bland preaches fine, old English materialism and then weeps tears for the soul of sweet old-fashioned Japan. For the young democracy of China and its friends, he has a whole armory of adjective. They are rhapsodists and idealists (p. 3), faddists, fanatics, and intellectual bolsheviki (p. 9,) professors and phitanthropists (p. 20,) mischievous agitators (p. 21.) German propagandists (p. 57,) and hot-headed, half-educated youth (p. 69,) and so on and on for many, many pages. Mr. Bland is true to type and his tune is so well-known that any person not utterly tonedeaf could sing it to Jew's-harp.

As on offset, we have another view of the facts presented to us in *China: Captive or Free*, (5) by a stern, honest, and zealous Presbyterian missionary, Mr. Gilbert Reid. To him China is the victim of the most cruel collection of imperialist vultures that ever circled over a dead carcass. He tells us and supports his story by American documents—how the Chinese were literally driven by the Powers, including the United States, into a war on Germany-for pure, crass, economic reasons. Mr. Reid, with the faith that befits a missionary, is of the opinion that the recent war was fought for democracy and humanity. He takes the rhetoric of the politicians at something like par. For this reason he makes a plea for a fair humane treatment of China. He proposes that all the Powers. not merely the Big Five, should unite in helping China instead of exploiting her. That is a find hope, though Mr. Bland would doubtless put Mr. Reid among the fanatics and faddists.

As an antidote to the suave assurance of Mr. Kuno and the tears-and-mailed-fist pomposity of Mr. Bland we have Mr. Henry Chung's plea for Korean independence in *The Case of Korea.* (6) After a brief historical introduction, he masses damning evidence against Japan's administration in the Hermit Kingdom. Here is a record of economic exploitation, tortures and prisons, intellectual strangulation, indignities, and massacres. According to Mr. Chung, the Koreans do not need the wise and benevolent despotism of Japan. They are a gentle and kindly people who want to be let alone and to manage their affairs in their own way.

Behold, our eyes have seen many things and our ears have heard many voices. And we must say with Paul, of the Fellowship, that "none of them is without signification". There is only one difficulty about the matter: What is the signification?

(4) "China, Japan and Korea." J. O. P. Bland. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

(5) "China: Captive or Free." Gilbert Reid. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

(6) "The Case of Korea." Henry Chung. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

The Open Door and Tariff Revision

WITH the meeting of the commission for a revision of China's tariff at Shanghai close at hand—in conformity with the decision of the powers made at the Washington Conference—and an interlacing of the functions of this conference with with the promulgation of a definition of the Open Door, through the establishment of a board of review, the actual minutes of the meetings of the Conference at which these matters were adopted become timely and interesting.

The board of review to deal with violations of the Open Door policy, it will be seen from the resolution adopted with regard to trade in China, is to be established, presumably of an international nature, and its workings are to be governed by a detailed scheme. This detailed scheme, as will be noted in the last paragraph of the Open Door Resolution, is to be formulated by the same conference, assembled at Shanghai, which is to deal with the revision of the tariff.

The official copy of the minutes of the meeting which gave final consideration to the definition of the Open Door reads:

At the twentieth meeting of the Committee, held January 18, 1922, the following resolutions were adopted, China not voting;

THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA

I. "With a view to applying more effectually the principles of the open door or equality of opportunity in China, for the trade and industry of all nations, the powers other than China represented at this conference agree:

(a) Not to seek or to support their nationals in seeking any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of their interests any general superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in any designated region of China:

(b) Not to seek or to support their nationals in seeking any such monopoly or preference as would deprive other nationals of the right of undertaking any legitimate trade or industry in China, or of participating with the Chinese government, or with any local authority in any category of public enterprise, or which by reason of its scope, duration or geographical extent, is calculated to frustrate the practical application of the principle of equal opportunity.

"It is understood that this agreement is not to be construed as to prohibit the acquisition of such properties or rights as may be necessary to the conduct of a particular commercial, industrial, or financial undertaking to the encouragement of invention and research.

"II The Chinese government takes note of the above agreement, and declares its intention of being guided by the same principles in dealing with applications for economic rights and privileges from governments and nationals of all foreign countries, whether parties of that agreement or not.

"III The powers including China, represented at this conference agree in principle to the establishment in China of a board of reference to which any question arising on the above agreement and declaration may be referred for investigation and report.

"(A detailed scheme for the constitution of the board shall be framed by the special conference referred to in article I of the convention on Chinese customs duties,)"

The following proposition, originally introduced by the American delegation as paragraph 4 of the Open Door Resolution, was withdrawn, opposition to having developed. It was agreed, however, that this withdrawal would not prejudice the right to bring forward again the proposition at a later time.

4. The powers, including China, represented at this conference agree that any provisions of an existing concession which appear inconsistent with those of another concession or with the principles of the above agreement or declaration may be submitted by the parties concerned to the board of reference when established for the purpose of endeavoring to arrive at a satisfactory adjustment on equitable terms.

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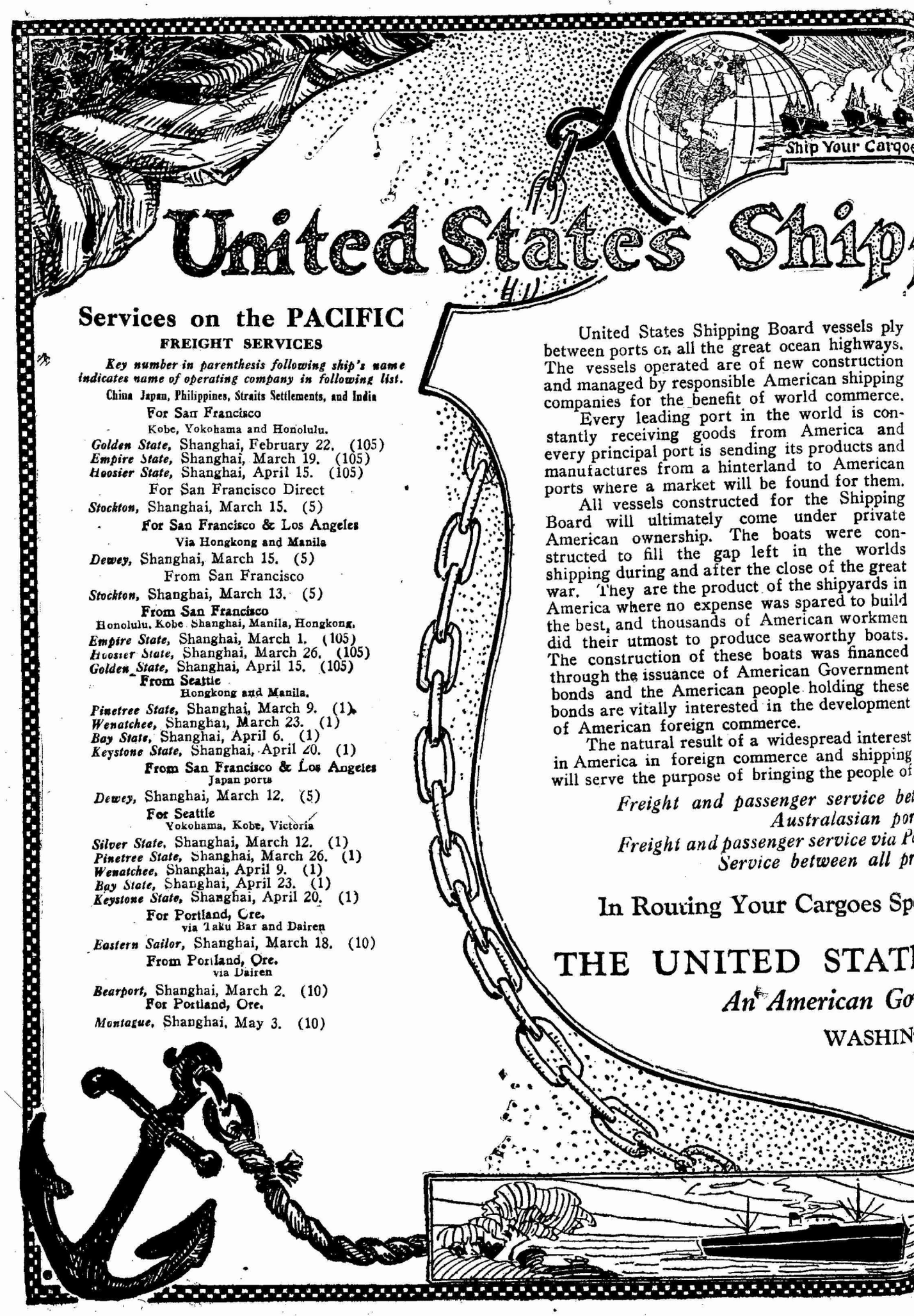

Services on the PACIFIC

FREIGHT SERVICES

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name of operating company in following list.

China Japan, Philippines, Straits Settlements, and India

For San Francisco
Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

Golden State, Shanghai, February 22. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, March 19. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)

For San Francisco Direct

Stockton, Shanghai, March 15. (5)

For San Francisco & Los Angeles
Via Hongkong and Manila

Dewey, Shanghai, March 15. (5)

From San Francisco

Stockton, Shanghai, March 13. (5)

From San Francisco
Honolulu, Kobe Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.

Empire State, Shanghai, March 1. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, March 26. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.

Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 9. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, March 23. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 6. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, April 20. (1)

From San Francisco & Los Angeles
Japan ports

Dewey, Shanghai, March 12. (5)

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria

Silver State, Shanghai, March 12. (1)
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 26. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, April 9. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 23. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, April 20. (1)

For Portland, Ore.
via Taku Bar and Dairen

Eastern Sailor, Shanghai, March 18. (10)

From Portland, Ore.
via Dairen

Bearport, Shanghai, March 2. (10)

For Portland, Ore.

Montague, Shanghai, May 3. (10)

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Golden State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.
Golden States, Shanghai, February 22. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, March 19. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.
Silver State, Shanghai, March 12. (1)
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 26. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, April 9. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 23. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, May 7. (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 9. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, March 23. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 6. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, April 20. (1)

From San Francisco.
Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore.
Wolverine State, Manila, Feb. 12. (105)

(1) The Admiral Line
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai. C. 5971
Manila, Singapore, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

(5) Struthers and Barry
7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 5017 & 5018.
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila.
San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.

(10) Columbia Pacific Shipping Company,
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor), Shanghai, C 463-4
Yokohama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) American Trading Company,
Robert Dollar Building, (5th Floor)
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
18 Nanking Road, Shanghai. C 5353-5353
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila,
Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta,
San Francisco, Baltimore, New York, etc.

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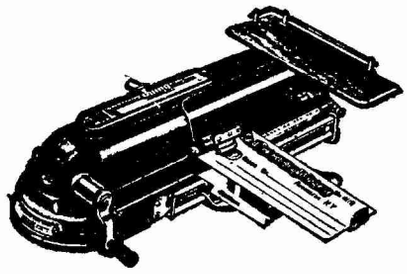

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Skirmishes between the police and the public took place here and there.

At the headquarters of both the Kenseikai and Kokuminto parties, stands are made in front of their respective gates, on which the progress of the proceedings is being reported to the crowds constantly. The people are harshly abusing the arbitrary action on the part of the government with regard to universal suffrage.

The Philippine political situation involving the workings of Quezon and Osmena continue to occupy the center of interest, with an occasional interruption. No radical change has as yet been made from the reports of the past few weeks.

Who's Who in China

S. P. Hung (Hsiung Hsiao-hao)
Prominent Chinese journalist at Tientsin
(熊少豪)

S. P. Hung is managing editor of the Chinese Peking and Tientsin Times, special correspondent for the Shun Pao of Shanghai, and a member of the sub-committee for China of the World Press Congress.

Born in Hongkong in 1892, Mr. Hung studied English in Queen's College at the place of his birth. In 1910 he went to Peking and entered the College of Communications, a government institution in the Capital.

In August of 1911 he became translator and reporter for the Association Press in Peking. In 1912 he became assistant correspondent in Peking of the Chicago Daily News. In 1914 he was reporter for Reuter's Agency in the Capital and was transferred to Tientsin after the War broke out in Europe.

In 1914 he because translator and reporter for Reuter's Tientsin Agency and the Peking and Tientsin Times, and illustrator and artist of the China Illustrated Weekly and the Tientsin Press.

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A. P. Chapman, Jr., Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, 662 Stuart Building, Seattle
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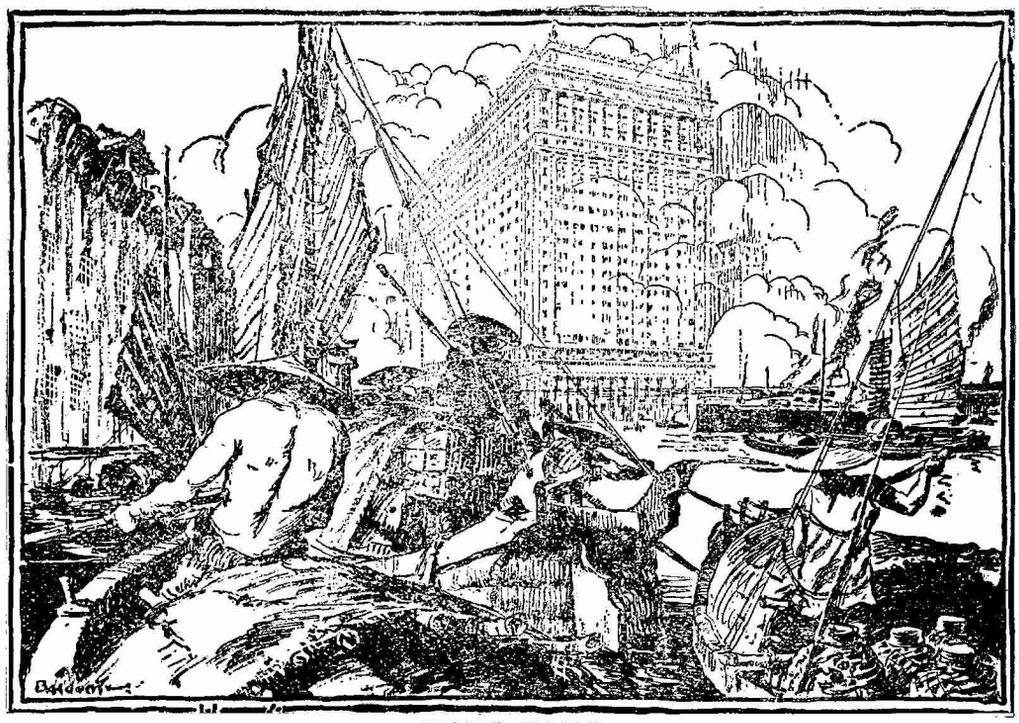

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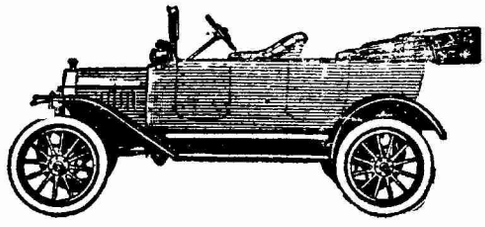

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In 1917 the Chinese Peking and Tientsin Times was established, and Mr. Hung acted concurrently as managing editor of that paper.

In April of 1921 he attended the Press Conference of the Far East in Tokyo. While in Japan he succeeded in securing assistance of the Japanese press in putting an end to the Japanese morphine traffic in China.

The Japan Times and Mail in one of its April issues stated: "It was partly through Mr. Hung's efforts that a Black List was published in the English and Chinese newspapers in China, containing the names of dealers, Japanese and others, who helped to carry on this deadly traffic which resulted in the death of 100,000 people in China every year."

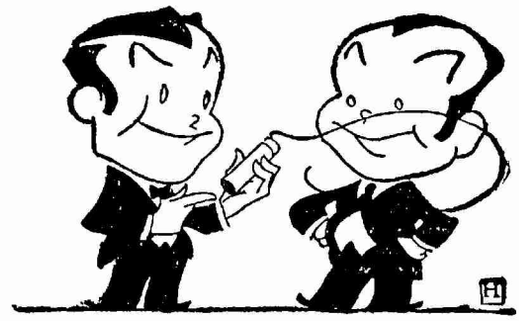
Mr. Hung attributed his anti-Japanese attitude to the Japanese merchants in China secretly trafficing in opium and said: "Out of every hundred known opium smugglers, 93 are Japanese while statistics reveal 100,000 victims of this beastly traffic annually. If this trade continues several hundred years more, one—fourth of the whole Chinese population will perish."

Chinese Woman Returning to China for Business and Politics

Miss Inez Phang

Miss Inez Phang, born in the West Indies, and daughter of a wealthy merchant, has set a goal for herself not to return to China as a missionary, but as a business woman.

Miss Phang is more like an English or American girl than a Chinese woman Her equipment, educational and natural ability, is such to assure her something more than the ordinary career if she remained in the United States or went to England or returned to Jamiaca, where she was born, but she insists on returning to China, the land of her fathers and engage in business of some kind.



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Miss Phang's father is in the export business in Jamiaca, and both his parents are from South China-Canton. He is educating his daughters in England and America and two of the older daughters are graduates of the Academy of Music, London. Miss Phang came to America a number of years ago to study for her business career and entered New York University where she finished one year's work in the School of Commerce. Afterwards she returned to China, but later returned to America to complete her education. In her school work she is studying subjects which will aid her in her business work. She is also vitally interested in politics. She plans to engage in the same business as her father.

She has been popular with her classmates in the University, being one of the star students in the class, with a fine sense of humor. She plans to depart for Shanghai, where she will start her business career sometime in early spring.

U. S. Marshal to Practise Law

N. E. Lurton, United States Marshal for China, and former Commissioner for the United States Court for China, has resigned his post and plans to open offices in Shanghai for the private practise of law, at 103 Szechuen Road.

Mr. Lurton originally came to China as a member of the American delegation to attend the Tariff Revision Commission in Shanghai about October 1918, and after the commission convened Mr. Lurton was appointed U. S. Marshal, to fill the place of Paul McRae whose death occurred at that time. He entered the practise of law in the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri in 1911 and practised in St. Louis, Missouri for five years. Mr. Lurton is married and resides at 12 Whangpoo Road. Shanghai.

Men and Events

George Denny, formerly *Associated Press* correspondent in London, is expected to arrive in the East shortly to take the place of Walter Whiffen. press correspondent at Peking and Tokio, who expects to make a brief visit to the United States.

Among those who departed on the *s. s. Empire State* on Wednesday, March 1, for Manila and Hongkong were Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Mann, and daughter, Miss Dorothy. Mr Mann is vice-president of the J. H. and C. K. Eagle Company and plans to make several short trips in the Orient before leaving for home in May.

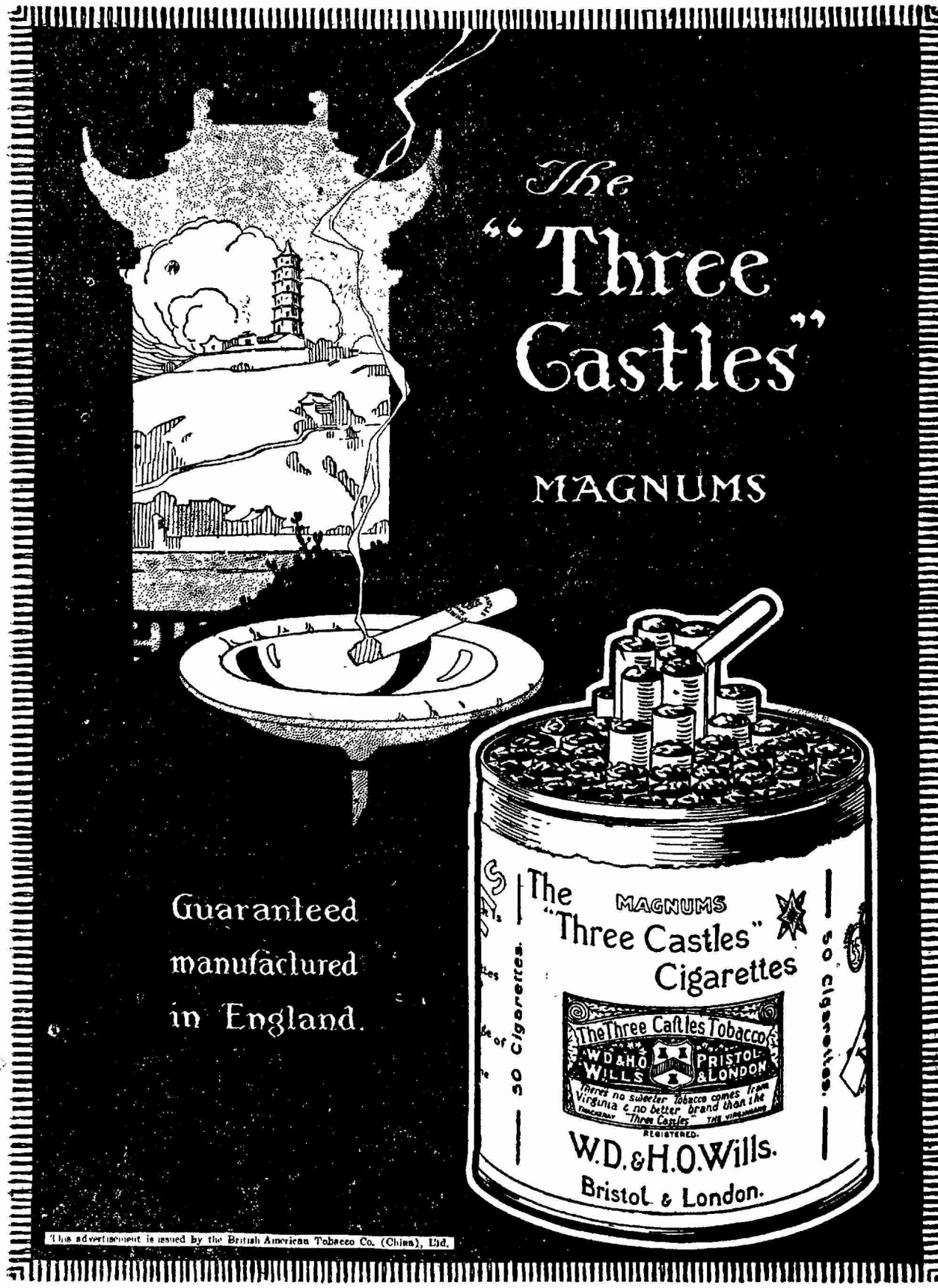
The formal opening of the new Glen Line building 28 The Bund, Shanghai, was held on Tuesday, February 28, between the hours of 11 : 30 and 1 o'clock. A booklet containing the description of the new home in Shanghai and telling of the progress of the company in the Far East was given away as a souvenir.

According to word received here, Martha Mae, seventeen month's old daughter of Mr, and Mrs. C. D. Giauque, of the Tsingtao Institute, died at their home on Friday, February 24. Tsingtao Mr. and Mrs. Giauque were formerly of Shanghai, Mr. Giauque being director of athletics at Shanghai Municipal School for Boys, North Szechuen Road.

E. S. Webster, head of the Stone and Webster, engineering firm of Boston, arrived in Japan recently, accompanied by his family. He has come to the Orient on an inspection tour of the engineering projects in the Orient conducted by Stone and Webster. George O. Muhlfield of New York City, vice-president of the company, and Mr Devaney, accountant of the firm, also accompany him on this trip.

According to a petition filed on Saturday, February 25, recommendation for the naturalization papers for thirty Koreans residing in Shanghai was made by the city magistrate, Shen Pao-chang, with the Civil Governor of Kiangsu. The applicants for citizenship are conducting legitimate businesses in Shanghai or pursuing studies in local schools. Investigation was made into the lives and characters of these people and found satisfactory in all cases.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai will be host at a series of banquets to be given in honor of prominent Chinese merchants along the Shanghai-Nanking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Railway, These banquets will be as a mark of appreciation of the hospitality shown the members of the chamber when they were on a tour of the various cities. The guests will be given an excellent opportunity of seeing some of the industrial plants in Shanghai run along purely American lines.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, American birth control advocate, will be allowed to land in Japan, according to word received here. Mrs. Sanger does not have her passport vised by the Japanese Consul-General of San Francisco, but this will not prevent her from landing in Yokohama. Mrs. Sanger was duly notified that the Japanese government prohibited any form of propaganda work on birth control and thus while she will be allowed to enter Japan, still she is prohibited to preach her doctrine.

Samuel Hill of Seattle, is expected to arrive in China shortly to meet Marshall Joffre, and his family, and return with them to America, where he plans to take them as personal guests on a tour of the United States and Canada. He has booked passage for the party on the *s. s. Silver State*, leaving port on March 12. The party will spend sometime in Portland and Seattle and then go to Victoria where they will be met in state by Albert E. Todd, former mayor of Victoria. They will then tour Canada and plan to sail from New York for Paris near the end of May.

According to the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has been appointed general agent in the Orient for the Inter-Ocean Steamship Company. The line will run a monthly freight service to the Far East from Galveston, New Orleans and other Gulf ports to the Orient. The steamers will return by way of Honolulu, Panama and it is probable that calls will be made at Peito, Colombia and Havana, Cuba, enroute. The Inter-Ocean Company is one of the G. A. Tomlinson lines of Duluth, Minnesota, which has been operating United States Shipping Board vessels on the Altantic.

As the visit of the Prince of Wales to Hongkong approaches local interest is being manifested in the representatives chosen to represent the British element in North China. On Dec. 19, Sir Paul Chater and Sir William Rees-Davies, chairmen of the executive committee having the arrangements in charge for the program, in honor of the Prince addressed a letter to the Shanghai Municipal Council, British Chamber of Commerce, and the China Association, asking them to appoint two gentlement representatives of the treaty ports to attend Hongkong as guests of that colony. After organization each referred its desires to the respective members in all its branches, E. C. Pearce was chosen to represent the China Association, and E. F. Mackay, the British Chamber of Commeree.

News from North China

Stuart J. Fuller, American Consul-General at Tientsin, is expected to arrive at Tientsin Saturday. He is coming to Tientsin from Shanghai by boat, leaving Shanghai on February 21.

The government has received a telegram from the Chinese Minister at Rome stating that China is invited to participate in a commercial conference to be held in Italy next month. The matter has been referred to Chi Yao-shan, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, for consideration and action.

Rumor has it that General Chang Tso-ling has issued an order for the withdrawal of all the Fengtien troops inside Shanhaikwan. Upon inquiry in reliable quarters it is learned that the rumor is baseless. General Chang has had no intention to withdraw Fengtien troops from this side of Shanhaikwan. It is true that his troops when the situation becomes critical will be concentrated at Chunliangchen, east of Tientsin.

The opening of Chengchow as a treaty port has been recommended by General Chow Ti and Chang Feng-tai, Military and Civil Governors of Honan, in a recent telegram to the Central government. The Ministries concerned have been considering the recommendation favorably. Chengchow is the junction between the Peking-Hankow and the Lung-Hai Railways. It is an important place from the viewpoints of trade.

An exchange of lectures between the Peking Union Medical College and the Mukden Medical College has been arranged. The cooperation thus arranged will be of value to both institutions. In May, Dr. Kuno, professor of physiology in the Mukden College, will come to the Peking College to deliver a course of lectures on this subject, and

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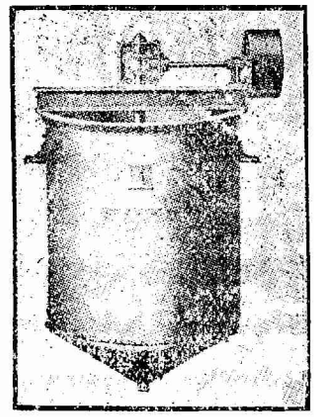

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Dr. C. W. Young of Peking will go to Mukden to lecture on his culture work.

At a meeting of the Peking branch of the National Press Association on February 19, which was attended by more than fifty representatives, several resolutions were passed condemning the press laws under the authority of which the daily paper called New Society or *Hsin Che Hui Pao* was recently suppressed and protesting against the arbitrary action of the police toward the vernacular papers for printing articles calculated to disturb order by closing them down.

The funeral of the late Grand Councillor of the Manchu Household, Shih Hsu, who died a few months ago, was held on the morning of February 21. Two special tablets furnished by the former Emperor, Hsuan Tung, and President Hsu respectively, were in the procession. The Manchu Household bestowed the most honorable characters "Wen Tuan" upon the deceased councillor, and these characters were displayed on each side of the tablets. The procession was most imposing, and many former Manchu officials took part in it.

The Chinese government, according to the *Chung Mei* News Agency, has been unable to make the first payment upon the principle of the treasury notes to the amount of $14,000,000, that was due on February 20. The payment has therefore been postponed, the reason given for the inability of the government to pay being that certain salt remittances from the provinces have been "delayed" through being retained by the military commanders. Sir Reginald Gamble, associate director of the Salt Administration, has brought this matter to the attention of the Ministry of Finance.

Tung Kan, Minister of Justice, has been appointed chairman of the Commission to consider the question of the readjustment of China's short-term loans. Chao Cheng-nien, deptuy director of the Board of Audit, has been appointed vice-chairman to assist Mr. Tung. Representatives from the Board of Audit, the Loans Department, the Bankers's Association and the Peking Chamber of Commerce will be appointed to sit at the commission. At one time it was suggested that Kao Ling-wei, Minister of the Interior, should be chairman of the commission.

Over five hundred prominent residents of Tientsin attended the Washington's birthday ball held on Wednesday evening at the Astor House. In the center of the lobby, amid green festoons, stood the famous cherry tree that tempted America's greatest hero to try his axe. The American community at Peking celebrated the occasion with a dinner given under the auspices of the American Association of North China and the American Legion at the Peking Hotel. The American Minister, Dr. Schurman, presided. Following the dinner, Dr. Schurman spoke, discussing particularly the Washington conference and its results in so far as they affect China.

Marshal Joffre is expected in Peking by a special train which will arrive here at noon on Saturday. President Hsu Shih-chang has appointed Dr. W. W. Yen, Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, to welcome the famous French general at the station. A pailou has been erected, stated the *Peking Leader*, in honor of Marshal Joffre, and a band, the Commandant of the Peking Gendarime and the Superitendent of the police administration, will be at the station to receive the French General. An elaborate program of receptions to be given in honor of the French guest has been made including a theatrical party by President Hsu Shih-chang and the visit to the historical places in and about the vicinity of Peking.

Nearly all the Chinese and foreign news agencies and papers at Peking were represented at the tiffin given by B. Lenox Simpson at the International Press Association on February 20. A discussion took place subsequently regarding the closing of the Chinese newspaper *New Society* and a committee was appointed to prepare a report for a general meeting of the association regarding the circumstances attending the closure. Before the meeting closed, Wang Li-yuan, on behalf of the Chinese members of the association, presented Mr. Simpson with a handsome silver cup as a mark of the earnest appreciation of Chinese members of the good work done by Mr. Simpson on China's behalf at the Pacific Conference at Washington.

Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister at Peking, called upon Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on February 20, and communicated to him the intention of the Japanese government to withdraw the Japanese guards on the Shantung Railway as soon as possible, without waiting for the ratification of the Shantung agreement at Washington. The Japanese are making every preparation along the line to withdraw the Japanese troops, according to Mr. Obata in the interview with Minister Yen. Mr. Obata also pointed out the statement made by the Chinese delegates at Washington that the Chinese government would take full responsibility for

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20-031

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From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Kô Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

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8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitu ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	11.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hanchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

20-032

the protection of the railway itself as well as foreign lives and property and that in case a proper police force should not be organized in due time a military force would be used as guards as a temporary measure but that such a military force should be organized with selected and well-disciplined soldiers.

General Wu Pei-fu is negotiating with some foreigners at Hankow for the sale of some extra railway land in that locality. If the deal can be successfully completed. General Wu may realize several million dollars. Having heard of this news, the Ministry of Communications has just issued a notice to the effect: "The public is hereby notified that all properties such as buildings, lands, trucks, cars, ferry boats, and materials owned by the Chinese Government Railways are strictly under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Communications and instructions have been issued to the various railway authorities not to sell any of these properties or use them as security for loans without proper sanction of the Ministry. The attention of the public is further called to the fact that any sale or use, as security, of the railway properties by any domestic or foreign organization is hereby declared void and not recognized by the Chinese government."

Peking, February 25, 1922.

News from Central China

Salt revenues amounting to $150,000 were seized by troops of General Wu Pei-fu while in transit from Chengchow to Tientsin, on the Peking-Hankow Railway. The Peking authorities have tried in vain to have the money released by General Wu.

The biggest financial campaign ever undertaken by any local Y. M. C. A. in China is being planned by the Wuhan Y. M. C. A. The campaign aims to raise from dues and contributions $145,000 to be devoted to extension of various branches of service in this center.

The chairman of the Tsaitien Chamber of Commerce is proposing to organize an electric light company for that partly rural town. Tsaitien is about 60 li from Hankow, being connected with the latter by steam luanch services. It is one of the leading cotton centers of the Han River.

The plan of the Chinese-Foreign Committee for famine relief in Hunan provides for the construction of a road 2661 li in length and leading from Changsha to Siangtan where the trunk road will meet a military highway. For the construction of this provincial highway, famine labor will be utilized.

Leading militarists of the Chihli faction are godfathering a plan for the establishment of a military university to be located at Paotingfu, the seat of the Chihli provincial government. The chief task of this institution will be to train modern military officers, who will later modernize Chinese troops.

The proposer of the national convention plan of last summer, Chang Shao-tseng, is reported to be working in league with General Wu Pei-fu as usual. He will probably visit Hankow again this month in the interests of his national convention proposal which is being supported by General Wu Pei-fu.

A Japanese shipping company is reported to have been organized to operate seven river steamers between Hankow and Shanghai. The steamer service will be for freight and passenger, and several steamers are about to make their maiden voyages in the near future. The company is said to have strong financial backing in Tokyo.

The manager of the Japanese firm of Bulin and Co at Wanhsien, Szechuen Province, was kidnapped by brigands in January while traveling between Kweifu and Wanhsien on business. He was later released by the Szechuen soldiers, who set him free without molestation. according to information from the Japanese Consul at Ichang.

Two delegates were appointed by the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce to attend the national convention proposed by National Associated Chamber and National Educational Association at Shanghai. The representatives of Hankow were the managers of the Chung Foo Union Bank and the King Ching Banking Corporation.

A second petition for official sanction of the organization of a street motor car service in Hankow has been submitted by Wong Chi-liang to the governors of Wuchang. The first proposal was made by the chairman of the Benevolent Association, but before the officials settle this matter, the second company comes forth for the same right.

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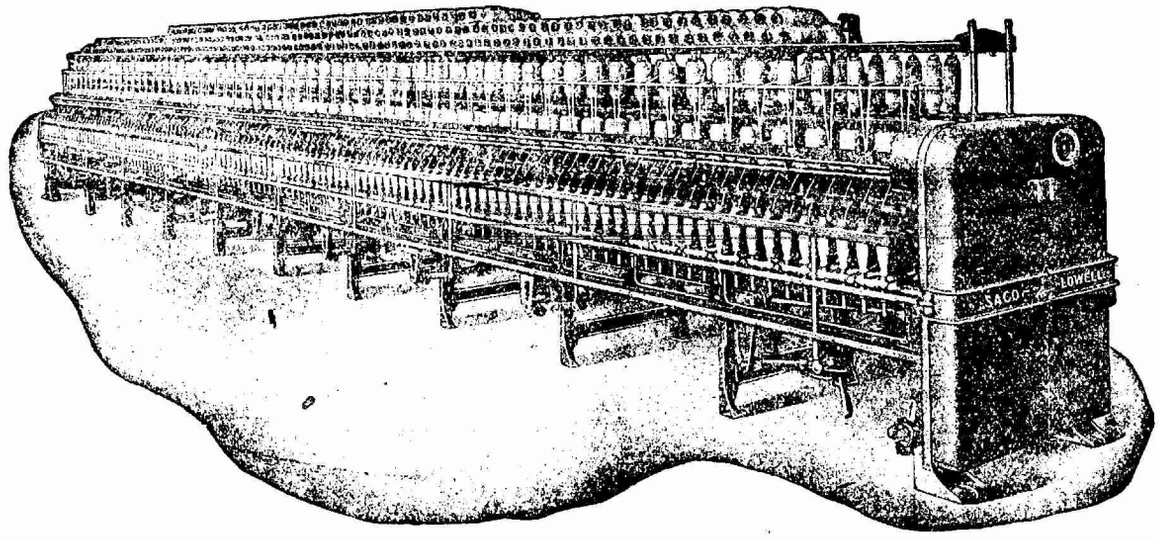

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After consultation with the Peking government, Admiral Tang Shiang-ming, director-general of the Hankow Reconstruction Bureau, wires to Hankow that the loan contract arranged with Samuel and Company but only half executed by the latter, will be cancelled. A reconstruction loan of $20,000,000 will be raised by issuing bonds in Hankow.

Martial law has again been declared in this center by order of Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan who calls it into existence with a view to eliminating agitating agents from Canton now at work in these cities. Alarm is being felt by people at large in this center, as indicated by press comments and reports. Disquieting reports are continuing to come from the Hunan border.

Chihli troops are again concentrating on the Yochow region between Hupeh and Hunan provinces, upon the resurrection of Canton's Northern expedition against Peking by way of Hunan. Tuchun Hsiao of Wuchang has been instructed to stabilize the situation in Szechuen and Shensi where Chen Shu-fan, its former Tuchun, remains a factor of unrest.

The non-withdrawal of the Twenty-one Demands from Japan is giving great dissatisfaction among the Chinese people here, and vigorous protests appear in the Chinese press almost daily. Several Hankow organizations have sent in their appeal to the Foreign Ministry of Peking urging immediate action to have the matter of withdrawal satisfactorily settled.

The garrison commissioner of Hsiangyang district of Hupeh recently returned from Loyangfu where he has been in discussion with General Wu Pei-fu on military matters in central provinces. He came back to Hankow with the information that General Wu is now allowing all matters relating to the Cabinet dispute to be handled and settled by Marshall Tsao Kun.

J. C. Huston, Vice Consul of the American Consulate-General and for one time in charge of the Consulate-General, left Hankow Friday morning for Shanghai enroute to Canton. He has recently been transferred to that city, and on the occasion of his departure from Hankow with Mrs. Huston he was given a royal send-off by his Chinese and foreign friends in Hankow.

The Hanyang Government Arsenal has been requested by the Tuchun of Kiangsi, General Chen Kwang-yuan, to ship all available supplies of ammunitions from Hanyang to Nanchang in view of the growingly urgent military situation in the border region of that province. General Chen has also wired Peking asking for instruction as to steps to be taken to offset the Northern expedition from Canton.

The low water season of the Yangtze Valley is now passing, and water in the central valley and its upper tributaries is rising. Steam navigation between Hunan and Hupeh, which was blocked during winter and early spring, has now been restored. However, the shallow water down Hankow is still in existence causing occasional troubles to steamers running between Hankow and Shanghai.

The Government Paper Mill at Shenkiaki in the vicinity of Hankow has stopped its operations, and in view of present difficulties of getting money from the government, the Ministry of Finance, which controls the plant, proposes to transfer the mill under joint management of officials and the people. For reopening the plant, the manager of the mill plans to raise a loan to be subscribed by the government and the people.

The first Japanese school for Chinese in the interior of China has been established in Hankow this year, and is opening its first academic year this spring. The Hankow Tung Wen College, as it is called, claims to be organized under the existing laws of the Ministry of Education. It provides for linguistic courses in Japanese, English and general Chinese subjects. Arrangements are made with the Japanese Consulates to enlist students from Kiukiang, Changsha, Ichang and Shasi.

The Hankow Morning Sun, or *Hankow Shih Pao*, the latest addition to the already long list of Chinese newspapers in Hankow, will make its debut this month. This young paper is planning to overtake its contemporaries who have been in the field earlier by its numerous journalistic features. Its editor, a Western-educated man, declares that he will revise and modernize the old Chinese rule-of-thumb journalism by this modest attempt. There are now already thirteen daily newspapers in Hankow, discounting bulletins and small papers.

Representatives of seven provinces of the Chihli group are soon to meet again at Loyang with General Wu Pei-fu to consolidate their plans for military preparations. Three tenths of the revenues of these allied provinces will be devoted to the common fund for military preparations, and government arsenals at Hanyang, Gunghsien and Tehchow

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will be immediately seized by the Chihli group for manufacturing ammunitions of war. Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan also suggests that plans for training modern troops should be proceeded with at once.

In consequence of presentations made by the German Minister at Peking, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Hankow to take steps to return leases of bungalows formerly built and owned by Germans to the German owners. These German leases were taken over from the Germans by Chinese authorities during the war, and have been leased to residents of other nationalities at a fixed rental. The Hankow Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has referred the matter back to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for investigation and reconsideration, and probably negotiations will be opened by the ministry with other foreign ministers concerned.

Hankow, February 19, 1922.

Week's News Summary

GENERAL

February 23. Washington dispatch says at conference of representatives from twelve agricultural states it was decided to form an organization known as United Farmer's Bloc with its main object to endorse candidates for national offices already in field.——The army dirigible *Roma* explodes and soon to burns at Newport News killing forty men——Chinese press states Marshal Joffre expects arrive in Peking.

February 24. Washington report says immigration law is to be made even more rigid in the coming year, and extension for one year is to give time for revision.——London dispatch says *pourparlers* are proceeding in New York when completed will likely make Standard Oil Company and Anglo-Persian Oil Company equal partners in dvelopment of prospective oil fields in North Persia.——Rome report says Cardinal Gaspari will resign his position as Papal Secretary

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of State.——Thirty-four definitely reported dead from mishap of dirigible *Roma*.

February 25. Postponement of the conference at Genoa is announced, according to London dispatch, cause being given as crisis in Italina Cabinet.——Senator Lodge submits reservation to Four Power Pact which provides no armed force without Senate's consent.——Washington dispatch says Senate passes resolution authorizing President Harding to revive the German Patent's Treaty of 1909.

February 26. London dispatch says an ever-growing interest is evinced in Princess Mary's wedding, and gem gifts up to date amount to £150,000——New York report says Sinn Fein leaders decide upon policy of compromise and temporary Irish peace may defeat new treaty.——Rome report says Pope Pius XI won favor for work in Poland.——Investigation into mishap of dirigible *Roma* shows broken cable as the cause.

February 27. Important conference is being held at Delhi to solve disorder question in India, according to London dispatch.——London dispatch says main feature of the plan for the Genoa conference is the establishment of a ten year's truce throughout Europe.

February 28. The Premiers of France and Britain reach complete understanding regarding conference Genoa and date is set for April 10.——Washington dispatch says Senate now is in tangle over reservationists and Democrats and bitter enders may defeat pact.——Marshal Joffre reaches Peking and is cordially welcomed by many nationalities, according to Peking dispatch.—An appropriation Bill carrying G. $18,5000,000 for the Department of Commerce and $6,800,000 for Labor Department is passed by House of Representatives at Washington without an amendment.

March 1. China's gift to Princess Mary consists of vases 152 years old.——Complete strike at Hongkong is final outcome of seamen strike, with houseboys and cooks joining seamen.——Reported that Ataman Semeneoff noted Cossack leader leaves Shanghai for America,

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market has been active during the past week, showing a further advance of one tael. The reasons for the recent advance in China Cotton was in sympathy with the rise in Mid-Americans and Indians. Mills are now holding aloof owing to the fact that they have covered their requirements from America and India at comparatively cheaper prices.

From the foregoing, we cannot look for more than a steady market in the near future and would favor making purchases on declines.

Yarn—The yarn market has been quite firm during the past week, prices advanced four or five taels from last week's level. Some 14,000 to 15,000 bales of local spinnings changed hands for export to Swatow, Canton, Tientsin, Fukien, Kiangse, Chefoo, Newchwang, Hankow and Anhwei. Over 3,000 bales direct booking with Domestic Mills is recorded at an advance of taels four or five from the last low level. Deliveries during the ten days have been very healthy and will continue to be so for some time to come. As to the future trend of the market, we cannot see how prices can decline owing to the interior marts being practically bare of stocks.

Liverpool, February 23, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot	10.32	Pence
,, ,, March	10.35	,,
,, ,, May	10.35	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, February 23, 1922.

New York Market:—

March	18.22	Cents
May	17.92	,,
July	17.30	,,
October	16.65	,,
Spot	18.55	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, February 23, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	439	per Khandy,
Fully Good Bengal March	,,	309	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, March	,,	366	,, ,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow	Tls.	33.50
Shanghai	,,	31.50
,, M-ginned,	,,	31.50
Taichong	,,	33.00

Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, February 20, 1922.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd 4½'s	1928	97.40
Victory Bonds	4¾'s	1922-23	100.30
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible	6's	1925	112.00
Standard Oil Co. of New York	7's	1931	106¼
New York City	4¼	1965	104½
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. Common			13½
Pacific Development Corporation Stock			7½

Weekly Silk Market Report

China Steam Filatures: A few bales changed hands on Saturday, on the basis of Tls. 1440 for Anchor 11/13, for the European market. America remains quiet, with no demand.

Tsatlee: Stock exhausted.

Tussahs: Remain inactive, and no business reported.

Shipment up to February 14, 1922.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filatures	19245 B/s	14201 B/s
Yellow Steam Filatures	6292 ,,	430 ,,
White Silks	6772 ,,	6255 ,,
Yellow Silks	10449 ,,	8781 ,,
Tussahs	9285 ,,	4702 ,,

Yokohama: Reports a quiet market, with no material change in prices. The stock is about 15,000 Bales.

Japanese Report:

The Silk Testing Co.

With regard to the projected silk testing company in Yokohama, it is understood that Mr. Hoshino of the Japan-America Silk Co. sailed for America on January 12th to directly negotiate on the question with the New York Silk Testing Co. It is hoped that the project will be realized soon.

Size of Raw Silk

Mr. G. Iwai, a prominent reeler, and some others, strongly advocate the changing of the standard size of raw silk from deniers 14 to denier 15, while some Shinshu and other reelers are stoutly opposed to it. An American telegram states that the project is absolutely opposed by American weavers, if it is to be carried out so promptly.

Next Sale of the Pool's Stock

The date of the second sale of the Imperial Silk Co.'s stock is being watched with keen interest by the people. In this connection, Mr. Kawasugi, the Manager of the company, is said as stating that the market will probably present another prosperity in March or April, when the world's supplies of raw silk would have been found short, seeing a favorable condition of requirements for raw silk in New York, while the supplies of cocoons for spring reeling in Shanghai, which was to be started on the 7th inst., are reported to be very much greater than usual and in Italy, the production of raw silk is greatly decreasing. The Imperial Silk Co. will never sell its stock at a time, when it is feared to be menacing. From this statement of the company's manager, it is conjectured by some people that the company's Directors seem to be thinking it best to sell the company's stock in March or April, when the operation will not affect particularly the reelers' project of purchasing cocoons for next business year and the sericulturists' silkworm rearing plan.

Canton: January 31st 1922.

Market: During the two weeks under report our market has been very dull indeed; transactions for both American and European account amounting to barely 200 Bales: Buyers are holding back on account of the recent "baisse" in Yokohama and the uncertainty as regards opening prices for New Season's Silk.

Other cause in bringing about the present stagnant market were the Chinese New Year holidays the interruption of the Pacific cable and the Seamen strike.—Due to the latter shipping per river steamer has been suspended since the middle of January, and it is regret able to report that the train-service to Hongkong has now also been rendered useless, owing to the stevedores at that port having joined the strike.

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, March 1st, 1922

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—The London price of silver at 32⅛d. is 1⅛d. lower than last week. With a good demand for Gold remittances and no cover our rate for T/T on London has moved below the parity of silver to 3/0⅛d. a drop of 2⅜d. since our last circular. For the present, there appears little likelihood of cover, as Exports remain stagnant and the profit taking which supported the market for a while is finished. We close weak on the basis of about 3/0⅛d. for T/T on London and 67 T/T on New York.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... Tls. 33,586,000 an increase of Tls. 230,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. $ 28,870,000 ,, of $ 2,010,000.
estimated value in Tls. 54,372,000 as against Tls. 67,226,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Feb.	Thurs. Feb. 23	Friday Feb. 24	Sat. Feb. 25	Mon. Feb. 27	Tuesday Feb. 28	Wed. March. 1
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.587	3/2½	3/2½	3/3½ 3/2	3/2	3/2 3/1	3/1 3/0⅛
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/2⅝	3/2⅝	3/3⅜ 3/2½	3/2½	3/2¼ 3/1¼	3/1¼ 3/0⅜
4m/s ,,	—	3/3	3/3	3/3 3/2½	3/2⅜	3/2⅜ 3/1⅜	3/1½ 3/1
T/T India	253.728	248½	252¼	252¼ 249	252⅜	245 241½	241½ 238¼
T/T France	826.304	775	775	780 770	249	755 745	745 735
T/T N. Y.	71.837	70⅜	70⅜	70½ 96½	70	70 68¼	68¼ 67¼
T/T H'kong	74.880	74¾	74¾	75 76¼	76¼	76 76	76 76
T/T Japan	65.956	67	67	67 68	68	68⅜ 69⅜	69¼ 70¼
T/T Batavia	193.685	187½	187	188 185½	185½	183½ 181	181 178½
T/T Straits	70.043	72	72	72 73	73	74 75	75 76
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/6.587	3/5½	3/5½	3/5½ 3/5	3/5	3/5 3/4	3/3 3/2½
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/6	3/6	3/6 3/5½	3/5½	3/5¼ 3/4½	3/3½ 3/3
6m/s ,, ,,	3/7.837	3/6⅜	3/6⅜	3/6½ 3/6¼	3/6¼	3/6¼ 3/5¼	3/3¼ 3/3⅛
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	926.304	875	875	880 870	880	855 845	795 785
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	78.837	77⅜	77⅜	77½ 76½	77	77 75¼	71¼ 70¼
4m/s ,, Docs	—	78½	78½	78¼ 77¼	77⅜	77⅜ 76	72 71

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Feb. 23	Feb. 24	Feb. 25	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	March. 1
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33⅛	33	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32⅛
	Holiday	G. $. 64⅝	G. $. 63½	G. $. 63½	G $. 63¾	G. $. 62¾
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 332⁵⁰	Tls. 335³⁰	Tls. 334⁶⁰	Tls. 339⁰⁰	Tls. 342⁷⁰	Tls. 346¹⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.50	72.4875	72.50	72.525	72.50	72.35
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	1½%	1½%	2%	4%	4%	4%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount		5½%
Bank of France rate of discount		5%
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	3⅛%
,, ,,	4 m/s.	3⅛%
,, ,,	6 m/s.	3⅛%

London on Paris	T/T 48.45
London on Germany	T/T 986
New York on London	T/T 443⅞
Bombay on London	T/T 1/3 7/16
Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/5½
Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/1½

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Monday, February 6, to February 10, 1922)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mi.le—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Jan. Tael 1.20 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Kasuga Maru, from U. S. A., January 16.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 400	Pls.	1,431

S. S. Robert Dollar, from U. S. A., January 17.

Sheetings:		
Grey, 9 lb.	Pcs.	10,000
Grey, 11 lb.	,,	6,000
Bath-tubs	,,	72
Oilcloth	,,	1,280
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 594	Pls.	2,157
Copper Ingots	,,	2,100
Iron Bar Ends	,,	719
Iron Nails Cut	,,	1,890
Iron Pipes	,,	331
Iron Shafts	,,	144
Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Pls.	503
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	293
Carbon, Black	,,	585
Leather, Calf and Kid	,,	4
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	32
Milk, Evaporated	,,	588
Milk, Sterilised	,,	9
Paper, Cigarette	,,	3
Paper, Coated	,,	20
Paints, Unclassed	,,	150
Quebrache Extract	,,	84
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	922
Varnish	,,	52
Wax, Paraffin	,,	3,083
Whisky	Doz.	100
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls.	20,000
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	4,092
Turpentine, Vegetable	Galls.	200
Cigarettes	Mille	75,185
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 55	Hk. Tls.	7,428
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	21,401

S. S. Havana Maru, from U. S. A., January 17.

Iron Tacks	Pls.	8
Rum	Galls.	8,643
Cigarettes	Mille	50,000

S. S. City of Durham, January 25.

To Boston.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	75
Cotton Raw, Bls. 265	,,	818
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	51,099

To Philadelphia.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	55,826

To Wilmington.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	69,000

To New York.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	442
,, Kiukiang	,,	1,185
Antimony, Oxide	,,	252
Antimony Regulus	,,	4,620
Bristles	,,	20
Camphor	,,	134
Feathers, Duck	,,	653
Hides, Buffalo	,,	706
Hides, Cow	,,	275
Nutgalls	,,	345
Oil, Wood	,,	5,518
Wool, Sheep's	,,	5,204
Skins, Doe	Pcs.	5,000
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	204,897
Skin Mats, Dog	,,	2,247
Carpets	,,	31
Hats, Rush	,,	88,800

S. S. Arizona Maru, January 26.

To Seattle.

Walnuts, Kernels	Pls.	83

S. S. Canadian Prospector, January 27.

To San Francisco.

Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	42
Feathers, Duck	,,	303
Oil, Wood	,,	3,023
Walnuts in Shell	,,	750
Carpets	Pcs.	66
Skins, Squirrel	,,	5,000

S. S. West Cayote, from U. S. A., January 19.

Paper, Common, Printing	Pls.	242

S. S. Wenatchee, January 27.

To Seattle.

Egg Yolk, Dried	Pls.	42
Egg, Whole, Dried	,,	42
Meats, Poultry, Frozen	,,	43
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	186

To Boston.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	573

To Chicago.

Silk Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports Bls. 65	Pls.	64.52
Carpets	Pcs.	14

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 65	Pls.	64.96
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Skins, Weasel	Pcs.	10,000

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New Books and Publications

Foreigners in China

The China Who's Who 1922, compiled and Published by Carroll Lunt. Shanghai: Kelley and Walsh, Ltd.,: 1922.

THE world has come to seek more intimate knowledge of its personalities, whether the term world be applied to the universe in general or to a small sectional world in particular. As a consequence, each nation has its biographical volume under one name or another, the most prevalent being that of "Who's Who" with the necessary national or sectional qualification.

For several years there has been published in China in the *Weekly Review*, formerly *Millard's Review of the Far East*, the biographies of prominent political, economic, social and educational leaders in the nation of China. This work, however, has been confined only to those of Chinese nationalities. The work has found expression twice in book form, *Who's Who in China*, and has been exceptionally well received both at home and abroad.

Foreigners resident in China, however, have not been given biographical public notice for a number of years, with the exception of those persons who have attracted sufficient merit in the eyes of their own countrymen to warrant their inclusion in the "Who's Who" of their home nation. The *China Who's Who, 1922*, which has been compiled and is now being distributed by the compiler, Carroll Lunt, seeks to give —in its own words—a "biographical dictionary" of these persons. The work has been the result of cooperative effort, the compiler explains, and the contents constitutes the information given by the individuals listed in a "direct-by-mail" campaign to thus obtain their assistance. The large number of biographies indicates that the response was as ready as the compiler anticipated.

Any lengthy criticism of a "Who's Who" volume is comparatively impossible since there are only facts expressed and facts with which each reader must agree, since it is presumed that every man told the truth about himself. The work is well classified and compiled, and should fill a void that exists in the cosmopolitan foreign community resident in the various sections of China. Recognition has been given impartially to the young and old alike, rather on the basis of residence than on that of public service and merit. This, however, is not particularly a fault when the relatively small number of foreigners constituting the "Who's" field of endeavor of the work is taken into consideration.

The *China Who's Who* will provide the necessary introduction in a more personal way to those foreigners or rather individuals of various nationalities who do not come in close personal contact with each other through every day associations. It is noticeable that some of the more prominent members of the foreign community have been chary in the information given with regard to their life and work and those less well known have followed more implicity the directions of the compiler.

The book, in addition to the biographies contained, gives pictures of the various foreign ministers to China, a roll of honor for the recent war from the cities of Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow, and a list of abbreviations used in the compilation. In passing it is to be hoped that when the 1923 volume is issued the compiler and publisher will find the response to the 1922 work of such a nature as to warrant the omission of the advertisements the present book contains and thereby raise the intrinsic character of the work.

Mr. Carroll Lunt, the compiler and publisher, was born in Shanghai and has been a resident of China almost continously since that time. He is the author of a work of fiction in a Chinese setting, *His Chinese Idol*, and is a former editor of *The Far Eastern Review*.

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

DONALD ROBERTS, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found be to adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Hoping for China

Read the editorial on pp. 533-534, and the article by W. S. A. Pott on pp. 535-537. Both articles attempt to point out a number of facts in regard to China which need to be considered carefully.

Questions. 1. Is China not yet "modern"? Define what you mean by the word "modern". What changes, in your opinion, would make China modern, in the sense that you have defined the word? 2. Which do you hear most often of China criticism—or praise? What sort of criticism is profitable? What sort is unprofitable? 3. In the opening paragraph of the article "Hoping for China", what quality is mentioned as a characteristic quality of Americans? What is meant by "boosting"? 4. Does it seem to you sometimes that foreigners are more troubled about China's lack of progress than are the Chinese themselves? How would you account for this? 5. What is it that makes the foreigner pessimistic about China? Has he good cause, or has he not? 6. The sentiment of the poet Kipling, which is referred to, is expressed in the following lines: *Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet, Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great Judgment Seat*: Explain the meaning of these lines in your own words. Note, however, the sentiment which is expressed in the two lines of Kipling's poem which follow the lines quoted above *But there is neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth, When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth.* 7. China has for centuries been under a paternal government. What is the meaning of "paternalism"? 8. Explain the statement, "Paternalism spells a personal point of view." 9. Explain some of the other consequences of paternalism in China. Are some of these consequences a hindrance to democratic progress? (see, Dr. Paul Monroe's view in the *Review* for January 21, 1922, p.322). 10. Sum up in your own words the substance of the last paragraph of this article.

2. The Siberian Question

Read the editorial on p.535, and the article on the United States and Siberia, pp.539-541. See also p.544.

Questions. 1. Has Japan in any way changed her policy in regard to Siberia since the beginning of her joint intervention with the Allies in that territory? 2. What attitude have the other countries taken in regard to Siberia? 3. What was the cause of their original intervention? 4. What is the "Merkulov Government"? What is the most recent news regarding it? 5. The three quotations from three different news agencies, given in the last paragraph of the editorial, p.535, are intended to illustrate a certain fact. What is this fact? (Based on p.539-541:) 6. What cause did Japan give for her occupation of the northern half of Saghalien? 7. What was contained in Secretary Hughes' recent note in regard to Siberia? 8. Ought the Washington Conference to have taken some definite action in regard to Siberia? Briefly, what is needed there?

2. Domestic Affairs

1. Marshal Tuan Chi-jui Leaves Peking.

Read the article on pp.537-539

Questions. Does Tuan Chi-jui at present hold any political office? 2. What reasons were there for his leaving Peking so secretly? 3. What statement has he made for himself? 4. What relations exist between Marshal Tuan and General Chang Tso-ling? 5. Is it likely that Marshal Tuan will again become an important political figure, or is it unlikely? Why? 6. Write a character sketch of Marshal Tuan.

2. The Week in the Far East.

Read the news items on pp.542,544, 546,548

Questions. 1. Has Premier Liang Shih-yi resigned, or is he still on leave of absence? 2. Who is likely to be the next Premier? 3. What other men are now talked of for Cabinet positions? 4. Debate this question: Resolved, that Dr. Alfred Sze and Dr. Wellington Koo should be given positions in the Peking Cabinet instead of the positions they now hold. 5. Is it likely that Dr. Sun Yat-sen's army will advance into Central China this spring? What is the present situation?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. What Does the Open Door Mean?

Read the article on this subject by John Dewey that begins on p. 541.

Questions: 1. Who is John Dewey and why is he well known in China? 2. In what newspaper did this article first appear? 3. Is Baltimore one of the largest cities in the United States? 4. What city in China compares with Baltimore in size and importance? 5. Do you think that such a Chinese city shows as much interest or more interest in foreign relations? 6. State the Open Door policy as it is understood by Mr. Shidehara. What is Mr. Hughes opinion as to the nature of the Open Door? 7. Do you think it correct to say that Mr. Shidehara maintains that the Open Door is as commercial or economic policy while Mr. Hughes maintains that the Open Door is a political policy? 8. Can the economic and the political problems of China's foreign relations be separated? Why? This is an important matter and deserves full discussion. 9. Which of these two versions of the Open Door was accepted at Washington? 10. What is the reason for the vigorous attack that Dewey makes upon the methods of diplomacy? 11. Try to write out what you think the Open Door policy to mean?

Topic 2. Cotton Prices in China

Under the heading Current Market Reports read the report on the cotton market.

Questions: 1. The price of Chinese cotton, we are told, has risen. How is this rise explained? 2. Why is there a connection between the price of American cotton and Chinese cotton? 3. Which cotton do you think is higher in price, American or Chinese? Why? 4. We have the New York price per pound given as well as the price of Tungchow cotton, for example, per picul. If there are 133 pounds in a picul and if we consider 2 dollars, Chinese Currency, to be equal to 1 dollar, United States currency, which cotton is higher in price? How do you account for the conclusion that you have reached? 5. What is meant by saying that the tone of the market is "steady"? Compare this with statements that have appeared about the cotton market is earlier numbers of the *Review*.

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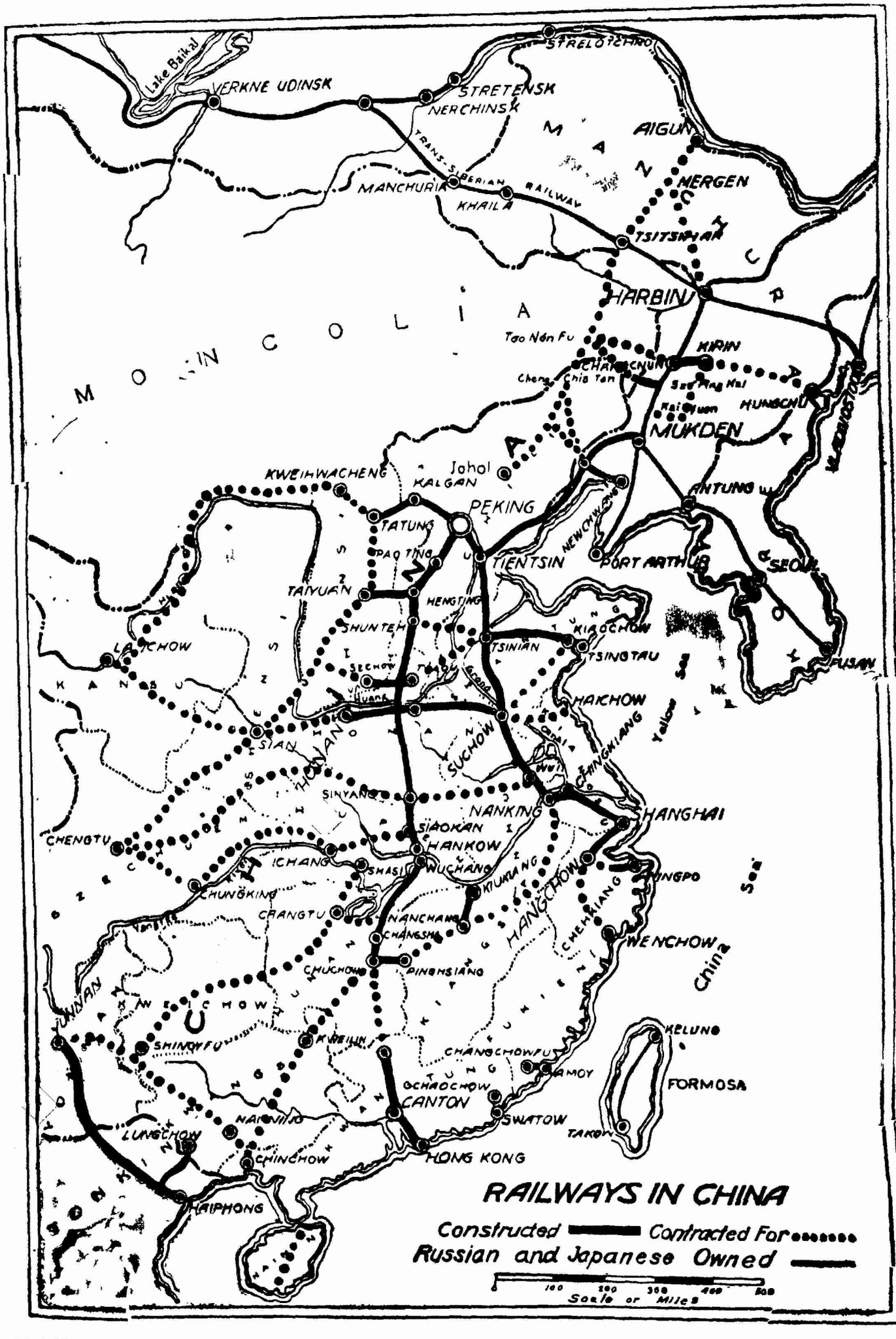
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(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

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All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of *The Weekly Review* may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

February 25, 1922, Cause No. 1543, Martin v. Stone; demurrer sustained; ten days to answer.
" 25, " " " 1608, Central Garage Co. v. Sternberg; testimony taken of Yosefi, Larcina, Diamond and White; adjourned until March 4th.
" 25, " " " 1623, Fletcher v. Greenstone; judgment by default.
" 25, " " " 1640, U. S. v. Fitzgerald; plea of guilty; testimony taken of Wright.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

February 25, 1922, Cause No. 1640, U. S. v. Fitzgerald; ordered to return to ship.

Miscellaneous Filings:

February 23, 1922, Cause No. 1632, The Central Garage Co. v. Charles Chu; petition; summons to answer issued.
" 23, " " " 1633, U. S. v. Sternberg; complaint.
" 23, " " " 1634, U. S. v. Sternberg; complaint.
" 23, " " " 1635, U. S. v. Davis; Complaint.
" 23, " " " 1636, U. S. v. Strawn; Complaint.
" 23, " " " 1637, U. S. v. Clark; Complaint.
" 23, " " " 1638, D. C. Chu v. Teodoro Mesa & Co.; petition; summons to answer issued.
" 24, " " " 1638, Chu v. Teodoro Mesa & Co.; alias summons to answer issued.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Application of GRACE MARY IRVINE to change her name. ..... | Cause No. 1645 | Special Proceeding No. 424 | NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Grace Mary Irvine, an American citizen, residing in China has filed her petition in the above named Court praying for authority to change her surname to Coutts.

Any person interested may; on or before April 3, 1922, offer and show cause to said Court why the said petition should not be granted.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Shanghai, China, March 2, 1922.

February 24, 1922, Cause No. 1277, In re Estate of Olin A. Loveland; final account; application; order;
" 24, " " " 1301, In re Estate of Albert E. Childs; final account; application; order.
" 24, " " " 1345, In re Estate of David F. Morrison; final account; application; order.
" 24, " " " 1580, W. P. Strickland, Receiver for Reid's Ltd. Inc. v. American Industrial Supply Co. et al; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 24, " " " 1610, Arts & Crafts, Ltd. v. Blascoer; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 24, " " " 1632, Central Garage Co. v. Chu; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 24, " " " 1638, Chu v. T. Mesa & Co.; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 25, " " " 1509, U. S. v. Roth; order.
" 25, " " " 1591, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. Kosel; judgment.
" 25, " " " 1623, Fletcher v. Greenstone; judgment.
" 25, " " " 1629, U. S. v. Donack; order.
" 25, " " " 1630, U. S. v. Cooper; order.
" 25, " " " 1636, U. S. v. Strawn; order.
" 25, " " " 1639, U. S. v. Clark; order.
" 27, " Amundsen & Clement, Inc.; articles of Incorporation.
" 27, " " " 1543, Martin v. Stone; order.
" 27, " " " 1454, Kevlock v. Pratt v. Klass; notice.
" 27, " " " 1639, U. S. v. Roth; warrant issued.
" 28, " " " 1639, U. S. v. Roth; affidavit; marshal's return of warrant; bond.
" 28, " " " 1638, Chu v. T. Mesa & Co.; marshal's return of alias summons to answer.
March 1, " " " 1641, Tai Chong Co. v. Stewart Crane Co. Inc.; petition; summons to answer issued.
" 1, " " " 1642, Dong Tai Sung Co. v. Stewart Crane Co. Inc.; petition; summons to answer issued.
" 1, " " " 1583, Lu Ngo Nee v. Edward Maurer Co. Inc.; affidavit of publication.
" 1, " " China Detective and Mercantile Bureau; articles of incorporation,
" 1, " " " 1638, Chu v. T. Mesa & Co.; demurrer.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: J. de B. Lancaster, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Smart, New York; Mrs. E. F. Smart, New York; P. N. Eckstein; S. Yardtsku; D. McIntosh; Mr. and Mrs. Skidelsky; L. Hauman; F. W. Doggett, Hsuchow; Johnson, Hongkong; Goldet, Paris; Vidal, Paris; G. Guerries, Marsaille; J. A. Scott, Saigon; Roberts, Saigon; Mr. and Mrs. Donnay, Saigon; Kosloff, Paris; A. LeBorne Jacques, Peking; A. H. Atkin, Saigon; D. P. Lefeur; Mrs. Guintoli; Mr. and Mrs. Simonnet, Haiphong; G. R. Boyder; W. G. Bannon; A. Rondall; Mr. and Mrs. M. Lozen; C. P. Randall; Dicust; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Perry; J. S. Lord, Philadelphia; Mrs. R. E. Davis; Mr. and Mrs. Davis; Miss R. E. Randall, Peking; H. Vanderveen; J. Forsyth; F. Sherfosel, Peking; D. A. Melran, Hankow; H. Boyly, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Fane, Hankow.

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